The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MANDEL BROTHERS.

GRAND

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT!

OF THEIR

PALACE OF TRADE,

117, 119, 121 and 123 STATE-ST.

We desire to make known the Opening of our New and Magnificent Dry-Goods Palace, now connected with our former premises,

REMODELED AND IMPROVED.

Will be acknowledged by all who visit us as the LARGEST, FINEST, and in all its details

THE MOST COMPLETE

Dry Goods Establishment

IN AMERICA.

This Grand Emporium of Fashion and Art will be fully open for public inspection on

Monday, Sept. 10.

Superb Appointments; every possible arrangement for public convenience; Double Elevators; Brilliant Electric Lights; Grand Salon, Boudoir, and Waiting-room for Ladies; all departments complete; the Whole World Represented.

Five Full Stories! One Hundred Feet Frontage! Abounding with Elegant Goods from the Four Quarters of the World!

A cordial invitation is extended to the Ladies of Chicago and the Northwest to this, our

INITIAL GRAND OPENING!

On Monday, Sept. 10.

117. 119, 121 and 123 State-st.

FIRE, WATER, AND SMOKE

MADE THE PRICES!

AND

The Insurance People Make the Difference Good to Us!

So We Lose Nothing by the Transaction.

The sales seem to increase with the spread of the news. Yesterday we sold 513 doz. Scarlet Shirts and Drawers at 97c each that usually bring $1.75, and 317 doz. Ladies' Vests at 39c that usually bring 87c. These goods are damaged by smoke and water only and will render excellent service.

TODAY!

Will be offered the greatest bargains in

Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Shoes, Hosiery, and Underwear.

These goods are mostly damaged by water and must be sold. It will pay any one in need of Winter Goods to attend this sale.

Paris Store,

236, 238 & 240 State-st.,

CORNER JACKSON.

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Mineral Spring Water

FROM WAUKESHA is Nature's Great Remedy for the cure of every form of Kidney Complaint, Diabetes, Indigestion, &c., &c. Sold by the gallon in quantities to suit.

BETHESDA is also carbonated and bottled at the Spring, and is fast taking the place of the numerous "imported" (!) and "domestic" humbugs by which consumers have been so long imposed upon.

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BETHESDA is furnished free at Kinsley's and at Chapin & Gore's Restaurant.

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175 Wabash-av.,

Palmer House Block.

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MISFIT

Clothing Store,

268 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Merchant Tailors' Misfits at one-half original making price.

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At 6 per cent on improved business property in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants, or on improved farms in Indiana and Illinois, in sums of $2,500 and upwards. Partial payments allowed.

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Carefully selected of States, Counties, Cities, Towns, and School Districts, for sale. Send for descriptive lists and prices.

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On improved city property at current rates.

MEAD & COE,

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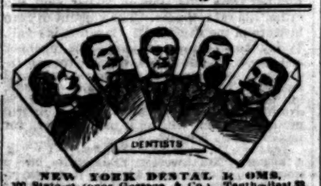

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS,

169 State-st. (over Gossage & Co.). Teeth—Best $8. No pain extracting. Fine Fillings only specialty. No fancy prices.

Auction Sale!

SATURDAY, 2 p. m. Windsor Park, Seventy-fifth-st. Chesterfield Beach, Seventy-ninth-st. Trains leave L. S. R. R. depot 1 o'clock sharp.

E. A. ULRICH, 158 Dearborn-st.

PUTNAM'S

JOUR. TAILOR MADE

FALL AND WINTER

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

ARE READY FOR INSPECTION.

WE MANUFACTURE AND RETAIL

The FINEST CLOTHING made on earth.

Silk and Satin Lined Overcoats and Suits,

HEAVY AND LIGHT WEIGHT.

Everything in the shape of READY-MADE Clothing that is elegant will be found in our stock this season.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

THE OLD RELIABLE,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

131 and 133 Clark-st.

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W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Have opened (on the first floor) an extensive CURTAIN DEPARTMENT, and are furnishing Draperies, Portieres, Lace Curtains, etc., from an *entirely new stock*, of recent importation, carefully selected from the newest designs and choicest fabrics. A department has also been added for the sale of WOOD MANTELS, GRATES, FIRE-PLACES, TILINGS, and all decorations and fittings for the Fire-Place.

State and Adams-sts.

We Have Just Received

A NEW LOT OF THOSE

$11.00 SUITS!

IN THREE STYLES,

Neat and Genteel, just the thing for Early Fall and Winter. Come and see them.

HARRY HART & BRO.

GLOBE CLOTHIERS,

195 to 199 South Clark-st.

RUPTURE.

The following we copy from the Times, Jan. 31, 1883: "Special from Ravenswood. Mrs. Bowen, who suffered for eight days with strangulated hernia, her life being nearly despaired of, was relieved in a few minutes through the efforts of Dr. A. H. Parker, of Chicago, and is rapidly recovering."

A. B. PARKER, President Common Sense Truss Co. Office and factory, 538 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

The only Truss house in the U. S. that also manufactures Elastic Stockings.

RUPTURE.

BARTLETT & BUTMAN, Proprietors of the Common-Sense Truss. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensories, Urutches, etc. Trusses in every variety skillfully applied. Lowest prices. 81 East Randolph-st.

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CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundering. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., *56 Madison-st., Tribune Building.*

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BEST in the world. Send for catalogue. 80 to Western Agents, 211 and 213 State-st. MILDRETH & CO.

HOSIERY SALE

AT THE

City of Paris.

We have just received our Fall and Winter Importation of a large and well-selected stock

Hosiery and Underwear

In all the popular and fine makes.

In order to introduce them to our customers and the public in general we shall place on sale this morning the following

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

200 doz. plain and Striped Ladies' Hose at 50c.
200 doz. plain and fancy Cashmere do. at 50c.
75 doz. Morley's Striped do. at 75c.
100 doz. Spun Silk, in all the new shades, at $1.00.

GENTS' HALF HOSE.

100 doz. French C. & G. Lisle, in solid colors, at 50c.
50 doz. Silk Striped Cotton at 50c.
100 doz. Fancy and Plain Merino at 50c.

CHILDREN'S HOSE.

200 doz. French Ribbed Cotton, in black, fancy, and all the new shades, all sizes, at 50c.
200 doz. French Ribbed Wool Hose, in plain and fancy, all sizes, 50c.

As these are really SPECIAL BARGAINS we solicit an early call.

City of Paris

STATE AND WASHINGTON STS.

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STEINWAY

Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent musical authority of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Pianos of the World.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

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Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

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And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building; the highest ground within 12 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Agts. for the H. I. Land & Building Co.

FRED W. CROFT TAILOR AND DRAPER.

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KING CORN.

Low Temperatures at Midnight at Various Points Creating Some Apprehension.

About Three-Fourths of a Crop Promised in Both Illinois and Iowa.

Maize Grown from Kansas and Nebraska Seed Looks Well, but Is Late.

All Estimates Made on the Basis of a Few Weeks' More Good Weather,

And the Yield Generally Compared with the Great Harvest of Three Years Ago.

The Amount of Last Year's Corn on Hand Will Average from 10 to 20 Per Cent.

AFTER MIDNIGHT.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8—1 a. m.—Cold weather and frosts are predicted in portions of the Upper Lake region today.

AT STATE CAPITALS AND IMPORTANT TOWNS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8—1:25 a. m.—[Special.]—The temperature at midnight was 68. No indications of frost.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 8—12:30 a. m.—[Special.]—A cold wave from the northeast descended on Iowa today, making overcoats and wraps almost a necessity. At midnight tonight the thermometer marks 50 degrees. The sky is cloudy and a brisk breeze is blowing, which will probably obviate a frost. The air is damp, and a light mist is falling. The weather is viewed with apprehension because of possible injury to the corn crop.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 8—12:40 a. m.—[Special.]—The weather turned cold at 10 o'clock, and a strong wind sprung up, which has prevailed since, on account of which no frost has fallen thus far, nor is it probable that any will before morning. The Washburn Observatory reports the temperature now 45 degrees, and the wind has a velocity of thirty miles per hour.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 8—12:15 a. m.—[Special.]—A light rain fell here this morning. The weather tonight is cloudy, with a strong wind from the north, the thermometer indicating 60. No prospect of frost at midnight.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 8—12:40 a. m.—[Special.]—At midnight the mercury stands at 58, and signs of falling temperature. It is cloudy and windy, with indications of rain. A fine rain fell yesterday morning, doing great good to corn.

ILLINOIS.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn of Sangamon County will not produce more than three-fourths of a crop. The average yield for six years has been 5,000,000 bushels, and with the most favorable weather for a month longer it may reach 4,000,000 bushels this year. Farmers, however, declare it will fall 1,000,000 bushels short of that figure. If frost holds off until late in the fall the corn will be marketable, but it is not maturing at all satisfactorily, and the indications point to inferior quality as well as to reduced yield. There is not to exceed 15 per cent of the old crop on hand. The failure of the growing crop is largely caused by the fact that the seed-corn was principally brought from other States and proved unsuitable for Central Illinois soil and climate. Corn grown from native seed has ripened readily, but this is a very small proportion of the acreage of the county, which aggregates 157,000 acres.

BUREAU COUNTY.

BUREAU, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn in this county the present season has been subjected to so many drawbacks that it is almost a wonder that there is any crop to report at all. In the spring the farmers were uncertain as to their seed, and several carloads were shipped in from Kansas and Nebraska, but as it turned out the local seed grew as well and even better than the imported. As a consequence the first planting came up poorly, most of it rotting in the ground, and this necessitating replanting caused an over-stand in some places, while in others even the second planting failed to give a fair stand. The weather in June being wet and cold kept it back, so that by July 4 it was nearly a month behind an average season. July and August did something for the backward cereal, but not enough to make up the lost time. The corn obtained from Kansas and Nebraska seems to require a much longer season than our county boasts, and fully one-third of the acreage cannot make good corn if the frost holds off till Christmas. As it now stands, with a late fall probably there will be from one-half to two-thirds of an average crop—certainly not more. We have had no rain for more than six weeks, and this will make short ears. There are at present in the county not far from 800,000 bushels of marketable old corn. A good portion of this, however, will be of low grade. The cause of so much corn remaining unmarketed is that it is mostly held by well-to-do farmers, who have accumulated several years' crops, and are holding for higher prices.

KANKAKEE COUNTY.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn crop in this county is nearly an average one. The growth of the stalk from all varieties of seed is large. The ears on Western seed are larger, and will need about three weeks of good weather to mature. We have had no frost that has done any harm, although a light frost was reported Monday morning. The stalk of the Western seed is large and of rank growth—much larger than the stalk of Illinois seed. There is but little corn that is dented yet except along the river bottom or in favored localities. The average yield of corn in this county is placed at about thirty bushels an acre. The general weather has been very favorable to corn, but the nights have been somewhat cool. We have had rains frequently and very heavy dews at night. The weather this evening is very cool and accompanied by wind. There is no fear of frost tonight.

MACON COUNTY.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Farmers interviewed at the fair and in this city this week report that the corn generally throughout Macon County looks well, more so than they had reason to expect a month ago. Most of it is a few weeks late, but good judges say that with more favorable weather the average yield will not fall far short of thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre, while some fields will do even better. Most of the best fields are in tiled land. The acreage is larger this year than last, because the wheat proved a failure, and wheat land was transformed into cornfields. There is very little old corn in the county as most of it kept over was used for feed and that which was left in the spring was sold. Here and there a farmer can be found who has a thousand bushels or so of old corn stored away, but they are not very numerous. Old corn brings 40 cents per bushel.

PEORIA COUNTY.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—During the last three days THE TRIBUNE correspondent has interviewed leading farmers and stock-raisers from all portions of this and adjoining counties, now in attendance at the Central Illinois Fair here, in regard to the corn crop. It is exceedingly difficult, owing to the varying accounts given, to form an intelligent estimate of the probable yield. In one particular they all agree. Nothing can be told of a cornfield from an outside view. The largest and most thrifty-looking stalks, particularly where the seed was obtained from the West, and more noticeably the Southwest, bear no ears, and the white-looking and apparently poor stalk bears the ear. Good corn is growing on land which before the era of tile-draining would not have produced a grain. The south and west portions of the county will give the best yield to the acre this season. In this section the product will probably be two-thirds to three-quarters of a full crop. In other sections they will be satisfied with a half-crop. Estimates made the 1st of August will have to be largely reduced, owing principally to the dry weather. No rain which amounted to anything of practical benefit to corn has fallen in this section since the 25th of July. It is doubtful if rain would do much good now as to the crop of corn, unless followed by ten days at least of warm weather. Many farmers, indeed, would prefer no rain, as the danger from frost would thereby be much increased. To turnips, buckwheat, and other fall crops, however, it would be an inestimable boon. Corn is rapidly growing hard, and much of it would not now be seriously affected by frost. Every day, however, that frost delays its appearance is putting dollars into the pockets of Peoria farmers. There was one-third more corn planted this year than last. Of this probably one-fifth refused to grow and was put in other crops. From the varying sentiments your correspondent would predict an average yield of twenty-eight to thirty bushels per acre. There is no old corn in this county. The same may be said of adjoining counties, to which the same general summary is also applicable.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—After a careful inquiry among farmers and grain men of this vicinity, your correspondent has learned that the condition of the corn crop in this locality, considering that it is about two weeks late, has not been better for years. It is only needed now that frost shall hold off until about the 1st of October to insure the largest yield for ten years. Corn grown from native or Nebraska seed will be safe by that time. Already several stands would receive no injury. That grown from Kansas seed, however, will want good weather for six weeks to bring it to maturity, conditions not to be expected in this latitude. About one-fifth of the acreage of the county is late. An estimate, then, would place the probable yield at about forty bushels to the acre, and this will be of very fine quality. A considerable part of last year's crop remains on hand, about one-third to one-half, and some from two years ago, but the latter will not exceed 20,000 or 25,000 bushels. A slight rain, much needed, fell last night.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—After a very careful canvass of a portion of this county, and making use of all the available means to ascertain the condition and prospects of the corn crop, there is no doubt but the number of acres planted is fully the equal of last year. The spring and early part of summer was very wet, and on low land prevented the working of corn, and many fields will be worthless, but a very large proportion of the corn stands well, has large, well-filled ears, and is maturing very fast. If the frost holds off for two or three weeks more the yield will be about fifty bushels to the acre of good sound corn, which will be about the same as last year. Everything now depends upon the weather. For six weeks it has been, and now is, very dry, and the nights are very cold, the thermometer running as low as 45 to 50 degrees, and it is claimed there have been light frosts in some parts of the county. A frost in the next two weeks to kill corn would ruin the entire crop for this year. There is not over 50,000 bushels of old corn in the county, and what there is will be fed to stock. The cold weather is causing great anxiety.

KNOX COUNTY.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—This section has suffered severely for the lack of rain. The absence of rain during the months of July and August produced bad results. Fruit prematurely ripened and is almost a total failure. Wells and streams have or are rapidly drying up and the roadways have been turned into great beds of pulverized dust, to the annoyance of pedestrians. The losses by the dry weather in every department of agriculture will be very great in Knox County. The corn crop will be the worst sufferer, while this crop in the fore part of the season bid fair to be abundant and far in excess of former years. It now gives unmistakable evidences that it will fall far short of last year. The drouth has done its worst on the crop in Knox County. The roots of the stalks are drying up and the ears are small and not well filled. It is true that there are some very fine fields of corn in this county, yet it is also true that the great bulk of the crop will not be such as to be a power in the market. It may be stated as a fact that the corn crop in Knox County will fall below that of last year. There has yet been no damage from frost.

COLES COUNTY.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn crop at present promises more than an average yield, estimates being placed at between thirty-five and forty bushels to the acre. It is not as far along in growth as it should be considering the time of the year. The grain does not yet show the glazing and dents. But little Kansas and Nebraska seed-corn was used in this (Coles) county. Where it was used the stalks have grown very large, but the ears are as numerous as on the native corn. A gentleman who has traveled extensively through this section and noticed the corn carefully says that it is a mistaken idea that has gained credence in many places that the Kansas and Nebraska seed will not yield much. It will produce as much as the native corn, but will be longer reaching maturity, and hence is more liable to injury from frost. Corn now needs more rain, but the farmers universally express themselves as preferring drouth to rain, for while the atmosphere and ground are dry and warm frost is to be feared less. A frost now would be ruinous. It is estimated that the crop will not be out of the way of frost for at least two weeks. Cool nights still prevail, and frost is consequently expected to come early. The ears are as numerous as they ever were, but the grain will surely be light and chaffy. There has not been enough rain to make long-grained solid corn. The recent decline in prices has shut off the marketing of old corn, the receipts having fallen off two-thirds during the last week. There is yet a fair surplus of old corn for a short crop.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Owing to severe drouth growing corn in Coles County and portions of Douglas, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, and Shelby has suffered severely on high ground, yet will yield fairly on lower places, and where heavy showers have intervened an average of fifty bushels per acre is believed to be a close estimate, provided frost stays off a week or ten days longer.

MORGAN COUNTY.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The weather for the last three weeks has been very dry, with no rain, the days being warm and the nights very cool. Corn has in consequence tended favorably to the filling and ripening of the ear, rather than the growth of the stalk. Fields planted with seed brought from Southern Kansas do not seem to be earing and will need yet a long time in which to ripen, but the seed brought from Nebraska and a latitude the same or farther north than this has done well, and in some cases corn from this planting is farther advanced than that produced by home-grown seed. An early frost is now the only thing to be feared. The stand in many places is thin and uneven, but in some cases it is found that one stalk is producing more than the usual number of ears, so that the deficiency is partly made up. On the whole, the outlook is favorable both for quality and quantity, and farmers are very hopeful in regard to the crop.

Old corn is coming into market freely, and brings 27 to 28 cents; but the supply is not thought to be large. Farmers have fed somewhat more freely during the summer than usual, and have found that it has paid

them to do so. There is a large demand for stock cattle, though fat cattle are cheap; but pasturage is good, and the prospect for corn emboldens them to do so.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

HENRY, Ill., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—The continued dry weather and cold nights have in a measure stopped the growth of corn and late potatoes and dried up the pastures. The temperature for several nights past has been dangerously close to the frost line. A killing frost at this time would damage four-fifths of the corn in this section. There is some complaint of a worm working at the root of the corn both in Putnam and Marshall Counties. It cuts off all the roots, the stalk dies and falls over. The loss from this cause, however, will not be large. The estimate for the yield of corn is growing smaller as the season advances, many good judges placing it at twenty bushels per acre. The pastures are drying up, and as a consequence the price of butter has advanced 50 per cent. Rain would do the corn and potatoes little if any good, but would save the pasturage and put the ground in condition for fall plowing. The farmers are disappointed in their expectations, but not discouraged. The oat and hay crops were large and secured in good order. Wheat and rye are good, and with no disease among the hogs and cattle the husbandmen will get fair returns for the labor of 1883.

LEE COUNTY.

STEWARD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has taken especial pains to secure accurate information concerning the growing corn. The territory covered is not a limited one, but embraces a radius of fifteen to twenty miles from this point, comprising parts of Ogle, Lee, and De Kalb Counties. The reports are uniformly discouraging. The best informed farmers place the crop at 50 to 75 per cent of an average, and these figures are always based upon the contingency of late frosts. We had a slight frost here Tuesday night, and a heavy one would prove disastrous to 90 per cent of the crop. Last year's yield was below the average, very little of it maturing, and many, being afraid to trust it for planting, procured their seed corn from Nebraska and Kansas. This corn, though showing a vigorous growth, cannot possibly mature. The acreage planted of this kind is extensive. Throughout this section corn from home-grown seed promises better. The crop of last year is about three-fourths marketed, most of it grading rejected or condemned in Chicago. Should Killing frosts occur during September the surplus, together with the growing crop, would not more than suffice for home consumption.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Fifteen days more of favorable weather and the corn crop of this county, with the exception of the Kansas grade, will be out of the reach of frost, and promises a good yield. About one-third planted, however, was Kansas corn, and will require thirty days. Our wealthiest farmers are very generally utilizing this in part by cutting it up and feeding it to their cattle and hogs.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The outlook for the growing corn crop in this section may be said to be from good to very fine. The recent rain proved of great benefit, and corn also whose needs of rain has assumed the flattering appearance it had before the rain came. In Missouri and Kentucky adjacent to this State prospects are reported to be flattering. On the Illinois Central and Wabash Roads rain is needed and would do much toward making the crop a certainty, but careful inquiry of conservative people does not lead to the belief that any damage has yet been sustained, nor any fears expressed that there will be any damage done. Corn that has been well worked promises finely, almost without exception. That which has not been well taken care of is fine. Taking the whole section through, there will be fully an average crop. The amount of corn yet on hand is considerable, and farmers have shown a disposition to sell freely during the last few days. Shipments have recently been made from stations on the Wabash to Toledo and other markets, where it was supposed corn had all been shipped out. Farmers are generally busy with fall plowing and sowing. On the bottom lands along the Mississippi River there has been some corn drowned out, but not enough to alter the above report.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn crop of this (Montgomery) county is progressing finely. Your correspondent has questioned a number of the prominent farmers of this county, and their reports are that the crop is in most cases maturing and filling out well. A few more weeks will place the entire crop out of danger of frost, and early corn is practically out of danger now. Plowing for wheat will soon be completed, and sowing will begin. There will be a good average crop sown.

GREENE COUNTY.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has interviewed the leading and best farmers from every quarter of Greene County during the last week as to the present prospect for the growing corn crop in this county, and learns that they all unite in saying that there was not less than 10 per cent more acreage planted this year than there was last, and should we have no frost in the next two weeks the prospects are that the southern half of Greene County will produce at least 33⅓ per cent more corn in 1883 than in 1882. In the northern half of the county, while all admit a better yield than last year, the corn is not as good as in the lower half of the county. We think it perfectly safe to predict that if we escape an early frost Greene County will produce this year at least 20 to 25 per cent more corn than it did last year, and that, too, of a far better quality. There is little or no old corn in the county now, even less than there was this time last year. So scarce is it, in fact, that our farmers have been feeding green corn for three or four weeks. I have found no farmer that places the average yield for the whole county this fall at less than forty-five bushels per acre, while many place it higher.

DE KALB COUNTY.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn-cribs of De Kalb County being nearly all empty, the outcome of the growing crop is the all-absorbing topic. It has done remarkably well the last two weeks, considering the drouth and the cold nights, but a great amount of Kansas and Nebraska corn was planted here. At least a third or a half of the crop is of that kind. This is very late, and will require all of September and part of October to mature it. Corn from native seed on high ground is good—better than last year—and is denting and glazing rapidly. A number of farmers have already picked their seed-corn, and if frost holds off two weeks longer corn from Illinois seed is all right. There is no old corn for export in this section. All that was cribbed at the stations has been bought by farmers for feeding purposes.

CARROLL COUNTY.

SANDWICH, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The prospects for an average crop of corn in this vicinity are not very encouraging. Where home seed was planted it looks well, and will in the course of a few days be out of the reach of frost, but where Nebraska seed was used it is very backward, and will take some weeks longer to ripen. With the latter many stalks are found with no ears, and a large number of hills with no growth. It is estimated that not less than three-fourths of the seed used was the Nebraska. A careful estimate makes the probable yield about three-quarters of a crop if the weather continues favorable until the 1st of October. A fine shower last night will be of benefit, as the plant was suffering somewhat from dryness. There is comparatively little old corn in this neighborhood.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—From the best advices we are forced to the conclusion that an immediate frost would catch and greatly damage at least three-fourths of the corn crop of this county, and that it will take at least two weeks, and perhaps twenty days, of favorable weather to mature the most of that share of the crop. One-fourth of the crop cannot possibly mature, and will hardly make good fodder. The crop on high and well-drained low lands is excellent, and with sufficient favorable weather in which to mature we think it safe to state that the Livingston County corn crop will yield an average of twenty bushels per acre. We have a little less acreage in corn than last year. There is but very little old corn in this county. As to the oat crop our acreage is some larger, and the yield per acre some smaller than last year. The oat crop is put up in fine shape, and in bulk will equal that of 1882.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Corn in Stephenson County is a heavy crop, but late. Planting was much retarded by the cold, wet spring. Were it not so backward there would be little to complain of. As it is, however, the prospect is dubious. Should frost of any severity come the crop would be practically ruined. As the present writing the weather is cold and a frost is likely. The crop will require fully two weeks and perhaps three to mature. Should moderately warm weather continue a few weeks longer the yield will be large—in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 bushels. From one-tenth to one-eighth of the seed used was from Kansas and Nebraska, and this has proved to be a very late corn. There are no hopes of it amounting to much. The condition of the crop in the adjoining Counties of Winnebago, Ogle, Jo Daviess, and Carroll is very similar to Stephenson, except that more Southern corn was used in Winnebago than here. To sum up, corn is now in a very critical condition. It all depends whether frost comes, and, if it comes, upon its severity. Should there be a severe freeze there will be no marketable corn whatever. Should the frost be light something may be saved. Should mild weather continue the crop will be good, but not unusually so.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The acreage of corn in this vicinity is about 10 per cent larger than usual, a considerable amount of wheat having been plowed up last spring and the land planted to corn. The drouth of the last two months has somewhat injured the condition of the corn crop, which was unusually good until the middle of the summer, but present indications nevertheless point to a large yield. The corn is ripening up finely, and if the hot weather continues two or three weeks longer the quality will be excellent, but if severe frosts occur within a few days at least half of the crop will be seriously injured. In any event, the yield will range from thirty to fifty bushels per acre, which is a fair average crop for this locality. About one-third of last year's crop is still in the hands of producers, and 50,000 bushels are in elevators at this place.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOLEDO, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Since the last communication from this county important changes have taken place in the growing crops. For three weeks we have had little or no rain. The corn crop, which gave promise of being the best ever raised here, has been greatly injured by the drouth. The potato crop is also injured. There is at present no appearance of rain. The surrounding counties have but little rain, and the outlook for a crop at present is anything but encouraging.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The long drouth will cut the corn crop here a little short of expectations over a month ago. No amount of rain, however, will do it any good now, and might do it much harm in hastening the approach of frost. A slight frost now would not hurt the early corn, which is beginning to ripen, but would be disastrous to most of the crop hereabouts, as it is rather late this year. The yield, according to information from the judgment of the best farmers, will be about twenty-five bushels per acre on the average and taking in the whole crop in this locality. There is no old corn.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Today has been the coldest day this fall, the mercury at midnight dropping below 45. Farmers are getting discouraged at the poor prospect for a fair or average yield of corn. The season in the beginning was very backward, consequently it was not planted till late. There are acres of corn throughout this county and vicinity that has not silked out at all, and the frosts hold off two weeks longer, which now does not seem probable, there will not be over half a crop, if there is that. Should we be visited by a heavy frost the crop will be nearly worthless. The oat and hay crop were the best in this county for years. The yield of farm products will also be very large.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

MACOMB, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Heavy rains this morning greatly benefited the coming crop in McDonough County.

IROQUOIS COUNTY.

WATSEKA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn in the south half of this county is doing well, and promises an average yield. Outside of that district four-fifths of the crop is now matured. Owing to a scare in the spring over bad seed, much of the seed planted was obtained abroad, and turned out to be a stand that cannot be depended on for about nine years, though there is a large growth of fodder, except in the central and northern central parts of the county. As there is now a cold rain prevailing which is likely to be followed by frost, it is safe to say that the yield of corn in Iroquois County will not be half a crop, and cannot be an average one under any circumstances from now on.

DE WITT COUNTY.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Today a heavy rain-storm prevailed in this section of country, and the farmers say that it will be of great benefit to the corn. There has been a general drouth for several weeks, which set the corn back and kept it from maturing. The only fear now is of an early frost.

DU PAGE COUNTY.

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The cool nights of the last few weeks have been rather a damper on corn, but if the frost holds off two weeks more the greater share of it will mature in good shape. Oats are being thrashed, and are turning out well and are of excellent quality, both the yield and quality being better than for several years. A large amount of fall plowing is being done.

IOWA.

POLK COUNTY.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The hot and dry weather of the past two weeks has been a fine thing for the belated Iowa cornfields, hurrying them forward to maturity. Much of the corn now is out of the reach of frost. That which is still in danger is the area which was replanted in the spring because of poor seed. In many of these fields seed from Kansas was used. A very vigorous growth has resulted, but the crop is late in maturing. THE TRIBUNE correspondent has this week seen farmers from every part of the State who have been in attendance at the State Fair, and their general comment upon the yield of the Iowa corn crop has been very favorable. In some localities the yield is placed very low, but the general acreage is high. If the frost holds off till Sept. 20 the Iowa corn crop will probably yield 200,000,000 bushels of good sound grain, which is 15,000,000 greater than the crop of last year, but 75,000,000 less than the year of 1880. There is but very little of last year's corn now on hand, probably not over 8 per cent.

Congressman James Wilson, than whom no better posted man on the crops is in Iowa, today said: "The dry weather of the last two weeks has substantially saved our corn crop. Some of the Iowa seed planting is ripe now. Ten days will ripen it all. Nebraska corn is as far advanced as Iowa where real Nebraska seed was planted, but the mischief is that most of the seed-corn sold to farmers was, in fact, from more southern latitudes. Those who planted Nebraska or Ohio seed and were sure of it, find their crops equally advanced with that from Iowa seed. Some of the more southern seed will never ear out. Considerable of it will mature sufficiently to make good stock fodder if cut as soon as its growth is arrested by frost. Should there be no frost until the 20th of this month the majority of the corn crop will be safe. Altogether the prospects greatly exceed the last two years.

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A very refreshing rain visited this county yesterday afternoon. The northern sky was covered with a thick bank of heavy clouds, and we heard rumors of a cyclone fifty miles or more north of us, but got no particulars. There was a slight frost one or two mornings this week, but so far as I can learn no damage was done. On the contrary, those with whom I have talked think the corn was benefited by the frost, its further growth being checked and ripening hastened. The corn crop in Buchanan County as a whole is in pretty good condition. One prominent farmer south of Independence who planted seed from the South thought two weeks ago he would have no corn, but the dry weather since that time has wrought a wonderful change, so that, though still late, the corn from Southern seed may be good. Another farmer from the northeastern part of the county had been through his field, and is confident he will have a good crop, and has gathered his seed. Still another from the southwest part has one field that frost will not hurt now, and another that one week will save. Summed up, the outlook for corn is encouraging. Ten days without frost will make an average crop, twenty days without frost the largest crop we ever had, and we need it, for old corn is scarce. Dealers are not holding any, and farmers very little. Probably not 50,000 bushels in the county that will ever be sold.

SHELBY COUNTY.

HARLAN, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn crop in this county, and all through this section, is backward. Should September continue mild and go out without a hard frost we will have about two-thirds of an average crop. There is quite a large average of Kansas corn hereabouts that will not mature at all, and will never make even a poor grade of soft corn. We have had two or three light frosts during the last week, but not enough to do any damage. The weather is mild again now, and the prospect fairly good. The average of corn in this county will go from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels, and under favorable circumstances from this on will average thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre. Some few farmers have magnificent stands, and will get eighty bushels per acre. There is not over 50,000 bushels of old corn now in the county. Taking all things into consideration the prospect for a fair corn crop is good, as two months ago it was as good as given up entirely. Of small grains we had a large acreage and splendid yield, the grain being first-class. Thrashers are very busy, and grain is coming into market fast.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The acreage of corn in this county shows an increase of 15 per cent over last year, but a large amount, estimated at from 7,000 to 9,000 acres, is from seed imported from Nebraska and Kansas, most of which will not mature unless frost holds off till very late. Native corn promises a full average crop, and eight or ten days will put it out of the way of frost. While Kansas corn will require an additional week, stalks of this corn were recently shown here which had reached a hight of eighteen feet. Still with only a small ear this shows the tendency of this corn to run to stalk, which will have considerable effect on the yield. The amount of old corn still in farmers' hands is placed at 30,000 bushels, but is being rapidly disposed of. The wheat average of this county was insignificant, but the yield per acre is large and quality excellent. The corn crop of adjoining counties, from best reports, does not differ materially from this statement.

PAGE COUNTY.

CLARINDA, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has made careful inquiry in all parts of this county in regard to the corn crop, and believes the following statement to be correct as near as can be made now. The crop now growing will be equal to that of last year in quantity, with an improvement as to quality. The drouth of the last two or three weeks has unquestionably shortened the yield somewhat. The yield of 1882 was nearly 8,000,000 bushels. Last year it was a trifle over half a crop compared with that year. There is not to exceed one-fourth of last year's crop on hand.

BREMER COUNTY.

WAVERLY, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn crop of this section of the Cedar Valley promises an average yield if severe frosts do not visit us in the next two weeks. Even if frost should injure the corn now we can count on as good a yield as that of last season. There is a splendid growth of stalk, the growing of which has somewhat retarded the formation and maturing of ears, but with favorable weather a good crop is sure, and in any event we will have a yield equal to last year's, which was not up to the average. Farmers have commenced to predict hard times, but there is really slight cause for such talk.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Frosts have visited low lands in many sections from here west in the last two nights, but from all accounts damage to corn has been light. Some pieces have suffered, however, in more exposed localities. Corn planted from seed brought here from Kansas is very backward, growing mostly to stalk, with the ears barely formed. Most of the corn planted from Iowa seed is nearly matured. Potatoes are suffering in some sections from ravages of bugs, and are rotting in the ground. It is raining here tonight.

LINN COUNTY.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 7.—Native corn will be out of the way of frost in two weeks at the outside, and will be safe from the minimum of forty to forty-five bushels up to sixty and seventy bushels or more. The ears are well formed, with full-developed kernels. About one-fifth of the corn in this district is from Kansas or Nebraska seed, that from the former being nearly all stalks and leaves. It can't possibly amount to much. Nebraska seed proved some better. The increased acreage will about make up for the decrease caused by imported and bad seed. The indications are that the total yield will equal that of last year at least. About one-tenth of the crop is yet on hand.

EMMET COUNTY.

ESTHERVILLE, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn crop in Emmet will be the largest ever known provided frost holds off long enough for it to ripen. There is no chance to-day a slight frost visited this locality, but it was so slight that no damage was done to the crop. The weather yesterday was very warm and pleasant, but today a strong wind is blowing from the north and it is quite chilly. Should it remain as cold through the night that the mercury will go down a heavy frost would be the result, for it is by far the coldest day since seeding time commenced. A great share of the land in this county is planted in corn and should the crop fail it would be a serious loss. It is estimated that there are not 500 bushels of old corn in the county, and all depends on the new crop. Should a killing frost come now there would be at least half a crop. Every day will bring it nearer maturity. Two weeks of good weather will make the finest crop this county ever saw. The prospects are fair for good weather.

DES MOINES COUNTY.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The extremely dry weather of the last few weeks has been very disastrous to the corn crop, the prospect for which was at no time for the present of the brightest. Until last night not a drop of rain had fallen in this vicinity for more than two weeks, and very little for nearly twice that period. As a result the corn has made slow growth and the ear is in a very dimmature and stunted condition. It is considered by good judges that the yield will not exceed one-half an average, or from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, and what there is will be of inferior quality, the ear being stunted and the kernel light and shriveled. Of last year's crop there is little or none to speak of in the hands of farmers in this neighborhood; indeed, some farmers have bought corn at other points and shipped it here to feed their stock. Last night a very fine rain fell here, but it is hardly possible that it can prove of any material benefit. All other field crops have been gathered yielded satisfactorily. Clover-seed and potatoes promise big. Apples are turning out better than was anticipated, but the yield will be small.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The condition of the corn crop in Mahaska and adjoining counties, from numerous reports received here, averages as follows: If frost remains absent until Sept. 20 the greater portion of the crop will be safe, and if no killing frost comes until Oct. 1 four-fifths will be safe and sound. It now promises more than an average yield, with largely increased acreage. Seed that came from Kansas is very slow in maturing, but it also promises a very heavy crop. Only a small percentage of old corn in this district.

NEBRASKA.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The condition of corn is first-class in this section of the State, and the certainty of a big crop is pretty well established. The weather has been warm and dry lately, and corn has matured rapidly. Should frost appear at once the damage to the crop could not be very serious. Parties from the western part of the State are enthusiastic over the outlook for a good crop, and say that the yield will be larger than was at first expected. From the Kansas line to the Platte River, embracing the Missouri River counties and as far west as Furnas and Red Willow Counties, all reports state that corn will be a big crop. The best corn will be raised in the central portion of the State and the poorest in counties along the Missouri River, visited in the early summer by floods and hail. The average yield throughout Southern Nebraska will not fall short of fifty bushels per acre. The acreage is a third greater than last year. There is very little old corn in the State.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Corn in Western Nebraska is now about out of danger from frost, while in the eastern counties, and particularly those in the North Platte country and valley, two weeks longer without frost will be required to mature the crop. Granting that the frost holds off, the total yield of the State will be pretty nearly 100,000,000 bushels, or 20 per cent more than last year, which is much better than was anticipated a month ago. The average yield per acre will be from thirty-five to forty bushels, while some fields will run up to sixty and eighty bushels. These estimates are obtained by canvassing the yield with farmers from different parts of the State who are assembling here for the fair, and with grain dealers, both those who wish to buy and those who wish to sell. A large percentage of the old corn is held in the State, many farmers having stored it and borrowed money to pay their running expenses. Along the line of the Burlington & Missouri Railway it is estimated that there are nearly 5,000,000 bushels which is being reduced by shipments of 200 car-loads a day to Chicago. There are fully 1,500,000 bushels along the Union Pacific, with smaller quantities on the lateral roads, which will not aggregate over 750,000 bushels.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—It is now assured that the yield of corn in Lincoln County will be large, and there is good prospect of its becoming thoroughly ripe before the frost. The cold weather at early planting time gave way to just such weather as the farmer would have chosen if he had the choice, and the growth of corn has been the best ever known here. The ears are all out of the dough, and some are so far along that a week more will thoroughly free them from danger from frost. Three weeks will ripen it all. The county is fast settling up, and there is a large acreage of sod on which will yield twenty-five bushels to the acre. Corn on old ground will yield sixty bushels all around. There is no old corn on hand, the demands of settlers who had not yet raised a crop taking it all around.

KANSAS.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STATE.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The most favorable reports are received from nearly every section of the State regarding the condition of the corn crop. Some drouth is reported in the northern counties, and may reduce the yield in that locality, but generally the crop is in splendid condition. The warm, dry weather of the last three weeks served to mature and ripen the corn in good shape. The entire season has been most favorable for corn in the State. The area for 1883 is 5,229,090 acres, an increase of 11 per cent over 1882. There are thirteen counties in the State having a corn area of over 100,000 acres each, the other counties ranging all the way from 7,000 acres to 90,000 acres each. The average yield of corn for the last ten years has been thirty-five bushels per acre, which will give a total product this year of 183,047,150 bushels. The total product in the year 1870 was less than 17,000,000 bushels—a regular annual increase being noted since that time until Kansas has become one of the greatest corn-growing States of the Union. The 1st of May last there were 37,430,476 bushels of old corn on hand. Probably 30 per cent of this has since been disposed of. Farmers generally believe in retaining their corn and feeding where raised, but a considerable quantity has been marketed within the last thirty days.

ATCHISON COUNTY.

ATCHISON, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The apprehensions regarding our corn crop have been dispelled by seasonable rains since the middle of July. For some weeks past, however, the weather has been exceedingly dry in sections and hot winds for a few days visited the extreme western portions, which will reduce the yield for such counties only and not affect, apparently, the State's product. There are 65,000 acres planted in corn, which will yield 2,750,000 bushels, being a slight increase over last year. The area planted in corn in the State is 4,655,123, the largest in the history of the State. Indications warrant the assertion that the crop of 1883 will be nearly 10 per cent more than for 1882, when the product was about 170,000,000 bushels. The amount of old corn on hand in this county is small. Our elevators are receiving very large shipments from the West which are going steadily forward. The Board of Trade statements show that grain inspections in and out for this year so far are almost double that of the previous corresponding dates.

SALINE COUNTY.

SALINA, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—In the eastern part of Saline County corn is in fine condition. Throughout the rest of the county early-planted corn was overtaken by dry weather as the ears were forming, and will produce but a light yield. Two weeks ago the prospects of late-planted corn were very flattering, but another spell of dry weather has greatly damaged it by preventing the ears from filling properly. The average of the county will be about twenty-two bushels per acre. Total yield, 1,200,000 bushels. Old corn on hand about 175,000 bushels.

M'PHERSON COUNTY.

The condition of the corn in McPherson County is about the same as in Saline. Total yield about 1,800,000 bushels; old corn on hand about 300,000 bushels.

ELLSWORTH AND LINCOLN.

In Ellsworth and Lincoln Counties corn is very poor. Estimated yield of Ellsworth County 500,000 bushels; of Lincoln County 400,000 bushels. There is very little old corn in either county. West of Ellsworth County there is comparatively no corn.

DICKINSON.

In Dickinson County corn is in excellent condition, and will average at least forty bushels per acre. Total yield about 3,500,000 bushels; old corn on hand about 300,000 bushels.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The corn-crop this year will be the largest ever grown in Douglas County. The hot, damp weather of the last six weeks has matured the crop. The yield will exceed sixty bushels per acre, and the acreage is about 10 per cent greater than last year. There is yet between 65,000 and 70,000 bushels of old corn in the county.

FRANKLIN, SHAWNEE, AND JOHNSON.

Franklin, Shawnee, and Johnson Counties will have equally as good crops, with plenty of old corn on hand, Johnson being the banner county of the State. It is estimated that corn will go above 25 bushels per acre this winter in any county east of the wheat belt.

WISCONSIN.

WEATHER, YIELD, AND MOVEMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Advices from all parts of the State for the week just drawing to a close show that the fine weather of the preceding week continued up till last night, when heavy rain fell in various sections, followed at some points by gales of wind. It has proved, however, that the rains have been beneficial, rather than otherwise, as the ground was becoming very dry, and there has been no material interference with the work of thrashing and handling grain. The pressure toward a free movement of all kinds of grain reported from other States have not yet effected Wisconsin, where the movement will be later. Wheat thrashing is going on briskly in all directions. All reports thus far confirm previous estimates of an excellent crop. Wheat shipments from Milwaukee have been light during the week, and the stock in store remains practically unchanged.

The movement in corn at Milwaukee has been very light, but the free movement reported at other points is accepted as indicative of belief among farmers that the general yield will not be so poor as was feared at one time. Their belief has strengthened with every day of continued fairly warm weather. The contingency of early frost is still feared, and fears are expressed that the corn in the more northerly part of the State cannot mature.

The week has been marked by an increasing supply of oats at this port. At the same time, the shipping demand has been very well maintained.

The movement of barley has been on the increase during the week, and fair receipts are now coming in, with the prospect of a steady increase. So far the local and shipping demand absorbs the receipts of new barley as fast as they come in, and there is no stock of new on hand. The stock of old remains unchanged.

The receipts of rye continue to be very light, and it is matter of some surprise that there are not more free deliveries of the new crop. It is agreed that producers regard present prices as low; but other grains are at a low range of value, and it is believed that rye will move more freely soon.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 7.—[Special.]—The first rain in nearly one month in this vicinity fell yesterday. Farmers in this vicinity were about despairing of the corn crop, but their fears have vanished in a day. Fodder will be greatly benefited, while the grain itself will now probably yield an average crop. The soil in this county is very clayey, and with a hard rain at night and bright sunshine the following day dust will fly on the thoroughfares. The condition of the ground after nearly a month's drouth can easily be imagined. Corn will be cut in a few days. Rain fell for nearly eight consecutive hours.

INDIANA.

MARION COUNTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The question here is, "Will the frost catch the corn?" A considerable part of the acreage in this State was planted with seed obtained from Kansas, and either from that or some other cause the stalks were tardy in earing out. It is not agreed by farmers and grain men whether this is due to the fact that Kansas corn is used to a longer season than in Indiana or that the weather has had a retarding influence upon its growth. However that may be, the case is that the crop is fully two weeks late. In this vicinity the ear is well advanced, but fears are entertained that an untimely frost will do damage. The weather at night has been dangerously near the frost line lately, and until the time of danger is passed the crop cannot be depended on. It is making rapid progress now under the influence of the remarkably fine weather of the last three weeks, although some complaint is made of the drouth on the upper lands. The acreage of the plant is larger than that of last year, and the condition indicates an average yield per acre.

Grain men report as much old corn on hand as at this time last year, but not so much as in 1881. The supply will not last longer, however, than until the time when the new crop begins to move.

CASS COUNTY.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which the corn crop was planted, and the necessary backwardness of crops on account of cool weather and absence of rain, the indications are favorable for a large yield. The acreage is from 10 to 15 per cent above the average, and the quality far above anything we have had for years. It is not yet thoroughly matured, and much depends upon the season continuing warm. Farmers anticipate a much larger yield than usual, some calculating on as high as 15 per cent above the average. There is about the average amount of old corn on hand, with a tendency to sell. An early frost would do great damage and cause great loss; but no such misfortune is anticipated.

JASPER COUNTY.

REMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—During the last three weeks the weather has been warm and dry and very favorable both to the growing crops and to all farm work. Oats and flax thrashing is in progress, with satisfactory results, both of which crops yield only moderately well, but the grain is of good quality. The corn crop will not be large, and if no damaging frosts come early a fair average crop of good quality will be harvested. Potatoes are yielding immensely.

ELKHART COUNTY.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The long-continued dry weather is very discouraging to farmers, it being so dry that it is almost an impossibility to plow, and thus they are unable to get in their fall sowing. Corn is drying up on the stalk and will be a very light crop. Potatoes are an average yield.

MISSOURI.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STATE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—This is fair week here, and hundreds of farmers are here from all parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. The universal opinion is that the corn crop throughout the Northwest is a pronounced success. The yield is large, quality very fine, and the crop will be out of the way of the frost by the 15th or 20th of this month, which now seems extremely probable, the corn crop will be cut short fully 30 per cent. In all directions from this city and at all distances (within the State borders) the same story comes of drouth and immaturity of the corn crop. Many farmers who in the latter part of July counted upon fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred bushels to the acre, now admit that thirty-five, fifty, or sixty bushels are as many as they can safely calculate upon. Wheat was short some 20 per cent, but all other crops have proved of a high grade as to quality and quantity, but corn and tobacco are short.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The condition of the corn crop throughout this section, which embraces West Tennessee, North Mississippi, South Arkansas, and North Alabama, is not very flattering. The acreage planted, as compared with last year, was about the same. The seasons, however, have been unfavorable. Drouth has prevailed, particularly severe in North Mississippi and North Arkansas, and the yield will be cut short fully 30 per cent. Early planting did much better than late. In Marshall County, Mississippi, the crop is almost a complete failure. The decreased yield mentioned applies in the entire district. There is, however, a good supply of old corn on hand.

TOBACCO.

THE CROP IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—As one of the most trying years of the century, so far as long periods of drouth and cold are concerned, 1883 will long be remembered. The crops have in many sections been absolutely blasted. The tobacco crop has suffered perhaps as much as any other, and the 75,000,000 pounds of dark and light leaf which in a good season would have been produced will be cut down to 25,000,000, or perhaps less. It is doubly unfortunate that in the two parts of the State where the famous "bright" tobacco is grown—a leaf peculiar to North Carolina alone—the drouth should have been the worst. But so it is, and the Granville fields and the slopes of the western sides of the Blue Ridge will produce but a small quantity of that noted tobacco which it has thus far been found impossible to produce anywhere else, and which is well known the world over. In the Blue Ridge section plants were abundant, and were set out in good time. The area in cultivation was about 10 per cent greater than in 1882. Up to June the condition of the crop was very fine, and the "cures" for the season bade fair to be very superior. But the dreaded drouth came on early in June, and since then but little rain has fallen—so little, in fact, as to be of no benefit to the crop, which is cut off three-fourths, it is thought. The plant has been dwarfed below its always small size, while the early ripening has been a result of the drouth. The leaves which will be saved and cured will be fine in quality.

In the Granville section, in which the first bright tobacco was grown, the weather in April and May was so phenomenally cold and dry that plants became scarce. In the latter part of May good rains fell and prospects brightened. It was thought the crop would be an average one, the acreage being three-fourths of the average. But the second drouth came in latter June and July and fairly blistered the fields. The soil where this tobacco grows is light and thin, and hence easily affected by the weather. In Person County the state of affairs is worse. The outlook there was from the beginning bad. In Durham County the early prospects were gloomy; then brightened somewhat. Suddenly the tobacco-fly made heavy ravages on the plant beds. Rains came and the pest disappeared. The long drouth had a bad effect here as elsewhere.

The bright tobacco belt of the Piedmont and central section of the State lies in the Counties of Granville, Vance, Person, Durham, Orange, Caswell, and Rockingham. The tobacco is small as to leaf, and not of the finest appearance on the stalk. The art lies in the curing. This is done with flues, in large barns, and only an expert is able to master the difficulties of bringing just the right tint of gold in yellow to the little, thin, and rather brittle leaves. When properly cured the tobacco is rich in color, very soft, yet dry to the hand. It sells at prices which are remarkable, the range being from $60 to $225 per 100 pounds. The only aim is to secure "color," even perforated leaves losing nothing in value. Only the tobacco grown in the yellow lands or in the light, loose soil of the western mountain slopes will take the color, and, as has been said, nowhere else in the United States has any success attended attempts to grow it. The traveler passing through the Granville belt, and looking with untrained eye over the thin and unattractive soil, would hardly fancy it blessed with productiveness, but yet it is the garden spot for the highly-prized leaf. Sales have been thus made, and are a matter of record, at $4 and $4.25 per pound. The coming season

OHIO.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The yield of corn in this region is likely to fall from 20 to 30 per cent below the average. A serious drouth has prevailed over Southern Ohio and the larger proportion of Kentucky for several weeks. In some sections pastures are drying up. Corn was planted late, but would have done fairly well had it not been for the dry weather. The drouth has continued so long, however, that it is not filling well and the farmers fear that it is now too late for rain to save the crop. The State crop report issued Sept. 1 estimates the corn crop at 82 per cent. Farmers in this part of the State regard this estimate as too high, especially as the situation grows daily more discouraging. They consider that with good weather from this time on 75 per cent is a rather liberal estimate. The amount of corn in store in the Cincinnati elevators is small. Today the elevators contain 31,431 bushels, and the shipments 47,580, which gives an increase of the amount in store of only 6,404 bushels. There is some hot corn on hand, but the proportion is not large. Should the drouth continue receipts will fall off still more, as farmers will want their old corn for next winter's feeding.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—To ask a farmer of Northwestern Ohio if he has a good crop of corn is to ask him if his farming is underrated, as recent inquiries by THE TRIBUNE correspondent proves that this season it is more a question of filling than anything else. As this important improvement is developed only to a limited extent as yet in this section, the cold, backwood season has been too much for the general success of the crop. The acreage was larger than usual, and the corn that was planted early and stood in the four inches of snow which covered the stalks late in May has made a favorable growth, while the larger portion was planted late and has been in many cases drowned out with weeds and grass. Although the early parts of the season was so cold and wet, it has yet been more favorable in this section than in most other parts of the country, as there have been seasonable rains. There has been a great deal of good growing weather, by which the crop is improving every day. However, while the yield on early-planted, well-tilled ground will come up to or surpass the productive year of 1879, taking it all together, with the most favorable conditions, there cannot be over two-thirds of a full crop.

MICHIGAN.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—No rain has fallen here for the last five or six weeks. The corn crop is not very promising, and should we have rain now it is doubtful whether it would benefit corn to any great extent. The nights are cool and frost may be looked for at almost any time. The potato crop will not be as large as was expected on account of the dry weather. Farmers are anxiously wishing for rain to soften the ground for plowing.

BUCHANAN, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Fall plowing for wheat has fairly progressed, but owing to the continued drouth, which has now lasted since July 27, no sowing is being done. Corn is being ripened by dry weather and badly shrunken. Many fields will be valueless for anything but the fodder, and that light. Pastures have suffered so that farmers have found it necessary to commence feeding their stock.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A steady rain, which commenced last evening and continued until this morning, with the prospects of more, has broken the long drouth of nine weeks and gladdened the hearts of the many farmers. The ground was so dry that no attempt was made to begin the fall sowing of wheat. In many places plowing was waiting for rain.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—General thrashing has commenced in Western New York. Wheat will be about one-half of a good crop; quality poor.

RAILROADS.

The Alton Insists upon a Reorganization of the St. Louis Freight Pool.

Discontinuance of the Boston Refinery Suit Against the Southwest Pool.

Rumored Absorption of the Minneapolis & St. Louis by the Rock Island.

The Trunk-Line Executive Committee Reach a Solution of Western Freight Troubles.

Warning Circular of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Proposed Revision of Classifications.

The Chicago & St. Louis Freight Pool—The Alton Insists Upon Its Reorganization.

The notice of withdrawal from the St. Louis freight pool given by the Chicago & Alton a few days ago expires Oct. 4, and unless some action is taken before that time to bring about a negotiation the pool will cease to exist. When the Alton gave its notice of withdrawal it was done in retaliation for the Illinois Central's cutting passenger rates between Chicago and St. Louis, and it was thought that after settling the difficulties about the passenger traffic the Alton would withdraw its notice of withdrawal from the freight pool. But the Alton thus far has done nothing of the kind, and it is understood that it will insist upon a reorganization of the freight pool. The Alton officials claim that under the present arrangement they do not get their share of the business, and that every month since the organization of the pool they have had to make good the shortages of the Illinois Central. Under the present arrangement the Alton gets 45 per cent, the Wabash 35 per cent, and the Illinois Central 20 per cent. The Alton people say they ought to have over 50 per cent, as they carried before the organization of the pool from 65 to 70 per cent. The Illinois Central people admit that they did not carry their full percentage, but claim that this was due to the fact that owing to the existence of the pool they made no special efforts to secure business, and that if they were to compete they could carry a larger amount than they are allowed under the present pooling agreement.

A meeting of the St. Louis pool lines is soon to be held, when an effort will be made to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the misunderstanding. It is not probable that the pool will be allowed to terminate Oct. 4, because in such an event a rate war might result, and none of the roads desire to carry the business at its losing rates. The reason each line is likely to make some concession in order to insure the future maintenance of freight rates between Chicago and St. Louis.

Vanderbilt's Pennsylvania Road.

The bids for the construction of the tunnels and bridges along the route of the Harrisburg & West Virginia Railroad, the new Vanderbilt-Gowen road between Harrisburg and Wheeling, W. Va., through the Connellsville coke regions, were opened at the office of the company in New York, and several of the contracts were awarded, one the bridge over the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, over a mile in length, with a superstructure of wrought iron upon heavy piers. The estimated cost of the bridge will range somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The aggregate length of the seven tunnels will be nearly six miles, and their combined estimated cost about $6,000,000. The first two of these are called the twin tunnels, and run under the Kittanny and Blue Mountains. The tunnel under the first named mountain will be 4,685 feet in length, not including the approaches. The second tunnel—that under the Blue Mountains—will be 4,350 feet in length.

The Ray's Hill tunnel will be 3,020 feet in length. The Tuscarora tunnel, fifty-six and one-half miles from Harrisburg, will be 3,400 feet in length. The Sideling Hill tunnel is the longest of the seven, and will be 5,700 feet, or considerably over a mile in length. The Allegheny Mountain tunnel, near Bedford Springs, Pa., is the next longest, and will be 5,900 feet.

This company was granted a charter some ten months ago. The road is 300 miles long, and it is expected that there will be required to put it in running operation $42,000,000.

The Continental Sugar Refinery of Boston Discontinues Its Suit Against the Southwestern Railway Association.

Judge Whiteside, the attorney of the Continental Sugar Refinery of Boston, yesterday discontinued the injunction suit against Commissioner Midgley to prevent the Southwestern Association from diverting business of the Boston refinery from the Rock Island to other roads in the association. The reasons why the Continental Sugar Refinery ordered the suit to be discontinued could not be learned. Judge Whiteside said this action was taken because the object for which the suit was brought had been accomplished. Being asked what this object was, he said that was a question which he preferred not to answer. The discontinuance of the suit, however, demonstrates that it was not the object of the Continental Sugar Refinery to test the right of the railroads to divert freight from one line to another but simply to gain certain advantages for itself. What advantages it meant to gain can, of course, only be guessed at.

This fizzle, however, demonstrates that no relief from unjust exactions or discrimination by the railroads against the public may be expected from any action individual shippers or a combination of shippers may take. The shippers, as Mr. Fink charges, are more to blame for the discrimination that is made by the railroads than the railroads themselves. There have always been shippers who have been accorded special privileges by certain roads, and these shippers have thus been enabled to gain advantages over their less favored rivals. The attempts of these shippers, Mr. Fink says, to stop the diversion of freight is simply due to the fact that such diversion prevents them from continuing to enjoy the advantages they have always had.

Will the Rock Island Absorb the Minneapolis & St. Louis?

The report that a movement is on foot to consolidate the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific caused considerable discussion in railroad circles yesterday. Mr. R. R. Cable, President, and Thomas C. Withrow, General Solicitor of the Rock Island, are at present at Minneapolis, but it could not be learned at the Rock Island office here whether they went there for the purpose of effecting the consolidation or not. Mr. Kimball, the Vice-President of the Rock Island, stated to a TRIBUNE representative that he knew nothing about the matter whatever.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis is at present controlled by the Rock Island, and Mr. Cable is the President of both roads. Nevertheless it is the opinion of prominent railroad men here that the reports about the consolidation are not true, and their reason for this belief is that the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Rock Island do not connect—the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern forming the intermediate link between West Liberty and Albert Lea. It could be no object to the Rock Island, it is claimed, to make the Minneapolis & St. Louis a part of its own system without securing at the same time the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. This, however, it cannot easily accomplish, as the road is owned jointly by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Rock Island Companies, and the former does not seem to be willing to sell out its interest to the Rock Island, as it also needs the Burlington & Cedar Rapids as an outlet from Burlington to Minneapolis and St. Paul. The railroad officials here think that the rumors were started for the purpose of booming the Minneapolis & St. Louis stocks.

Rumored Important Railroad Litigation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Several reports have been published at various points within the last few days purporting to give the facts in relation to a suit recently begun in one of the courts of this State in which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company are interested, and in which, it is stated, a million dollars or more are involved. These reports have in some cases emanated from interested sources, and have been given out privately for publication in certain papers. THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight has been able to obtain the facts, or the true inwardness of the case. The suit in question is brought nominally by the Chippewa Valley & Superior Railway Company vs. the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and Jeremiah Rusk, Governor, but in reality it is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company against the Chicago & Northwestern Company. This latter state of affairs grows out of the fact that the plaintiff company is made up mainly, if not entirely, of stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, while the Omaha line is controlled by the Chicago & Northwestern Company. The property of the Superior Road passed by sale into the hands of the Omaha Company, though the Superior Company retained its organized existence. By the terms of the transfer one-fourth of the Superior Company's land grant when earned is to be returned to the company by the purchasing corporation. A contract was drawn up embodying this agreement and several others, to which contract the Omaha Company was the party of the first part, the St. Paul Company the party of the second part, and the Superior Company the party of the third part. It is now charged that the agreement concerning the one-fourth part of the land-grant has been violated. The second agreement—viz., to the effect that the Omaha Company should grant to the St. Paul Company all rights, franchises, and property which obtain from the Superior Company south of the junction of said road with the main line of the North Wisconsin Railway, including all the grade and right of way of the company, between said junction and the City of Chicago, which the Omaha Company might acquire The third agreement specified that the Omaha Company should make a contract or lease with the Superior Company giving the latter an equal right with the former to run its trains from Chippewa Falls, or if the Omaha should construct a road from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls, then from Eau Claire by way of Chippewa Falls to Superior City upon the following terms: This line should pay to the Omaha 6 per cent interest per annum upon one-half of the actual cost upon a cash basis of said roadway, and also pay for repairs of the same upon the basis of wheilage. The option to take this agreement or lease remains to the Superior for a term of six months from the time the road should be completed so as to admit of the running of trains through from Chippewa Falls to Superior City. It is claimed that both these agreements and others have been broken. The closing part of the contract is as follows: "In consideration of the above agreement the said parties of the second and third part hereby agree that they will not make any effort to procure said lands to be granted to them or either of them or aid or assist any other party to procure the same except the party of the first part, and that they will render to said party of the first part all reasonable and proper assistance which they may be able to give in procuring said land-grant to be given to the party of the first part by the Legislature, and will aid said party in any negotiations that it may set on foot with the said Chicago, Portage & Superior Railroad Company for the purpose of acquiring the same. It is further agreed and understood that in case it shall become necessary to pay the said Chicago, Portage & Superior Railroad Company any sum of money in order to procure an assignment of its interest in said grant that the party of the third part shall pay its proportion of said amount, being as one to three, or relinquish all right to any portion of said grant. It is further understood and agreed that the question of the amount of land pertaining to said grant, and of the division thereof between said companies as above provided, shall be left to the determination of Philetus Sawyer and Alexander Mitchell, and that their decision upon that subject shall be final and conclusive between the parties concerned."

The above contract is signed by H. H. Porter, President of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; and J. C. Easton, President of the Chippewa Valley & Superior Railway.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commission today issued a circular to railroad companies calling their attention to the act passed by the last Legislature to require all railroad corporations to maintain a public office in this State for the transfer of stock, and to enforce the provisions of Sec. 9, Art. 11, of the State Constitution. The act provides penalties for failure to comply with the law —$1,000 at the end of three months, $2,000 after six months, and $4,000 after one year. The first quarter after the act went into effect will expire Oct. 1, and the Commissioners have issued this circular to give the roads warning that suits will be commenced if the provisions of the law are not obeyed. They call especial attention to Sec. 4, which makes it the duty of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to personally investigate and ascertain whether the act is violated by any railroad company, and to bring suits to enforce compliance with it. Suits may be commenced in any county in the State through or into which the line of the railroad company sued for violating the act may extend.

A revision of the classification of articles of freight has occupied the attention of the Commissioners for some days. The present classification has been found both incomplete and unsatisfactory. Since the Commissioners met the General Freight Agents of the principal Western railroads at Chicago last week the subject has received the most careful attention. The freight agents originally asked the board to adopt the "Joint Western classification" entire, claiming that the classification had been prepared with great care and after mature deliberation and extended negotiation among all lines interested, and that it presented more uniformity than could otherwise be secured, and thereby obviated many of the complaints and misunderstandings arising between shippers and the railroad companies. They presented a list of roads which had adopted this classification, and showed that several of the Western States had approved it. The Commissioners, however, found too many radical differences in rates between the State classification and the "Joint Western Classification," and refused to adopt the latter without modification, as it would result in an increase of the rates on many articles of from 10 to 50 per cent. The investigation gave the Commissioners considerable information of importance, demonstrating, among other things, a good many omissions in their own classification. They therefore decided to adopt the "Joint Western classification" so far as it would not raise the rates now in force, and to make such amendments and additions thereto as would secure greater uniformity and a more equitable classification than that now in force. They have devoted some time to considering the questions involved, and the rearrangement of the rates necessary; and they have determined to meet here Friday next and remain in continuous session until the new classification can be perfected. It is expected that several of the freight agents will meet the Commissioners to represent the interests of the railroads; and the Commissioners invite shippers to be present also to submit their views, or to present them to the board in writing if they prefer.

Trunk Line Freight Difficulties Settled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The joint meeting of the Trunk-Line Commission and the Joint Executive Committee, freight department, was concluded today. No war of freight rates was begun, as it was thought by some there might be. Instead, a resolution was adopted by which it was agreed that in the future rates should be maintained, the roads interested all again signing an agreement to that effect. The Commissioner was instructed to enforce strictly the penalties set down in the rules adopted at the meetings in February and May of the present year against any road which may be found to be cutting rates in the future. It was also decided to take such steps as may be necessary to strengthen the existing pools, the principal one of which will be the establishment of either money or freight supplementary pools from all points in the West from which there is competition. These will probably be conducted on the plan adopted in Chicago, from which point freights are diverted so that each road in the pool shall carry about the amount of freight alloted to it under the pooling arrangement. Such a plan, it is argued, will put an end to the sharp competition for business which has resulted in the rate-cutting. The reason for this action was, doubtless, due to the fact that no charges against any road could be satisfactorily proved. After renewing their old agreement, for that was all the resolution adopted really amounted to, the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the Commissioner.

The Southeastern Road and the Chapman Syndicate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Mr. George D. Chapman, the head of the Chapman syndicate, which has been negotiating for the purchase of the Southeastern Railroad, returned from Montreal today. He said that the effort to secure the road had not been abandoned, as the dispatches from Montreal intimated. The bargain was made with Bradley Barlow, of St. Albans, Vt., but not yet consummated. The debt of Mr. Barlow on account of the road was $8,400,000. It was proposed to pay $3,250,000 in liquidation of the claims, if the creditors would accept, and take Mr. Barlow's holdings of the securities of the road, five-eighs in all. The idea prevailed that the syndicate desired to operate the road with the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central. That was not the case. It would operate with the Lackawanna & Pittsburg and the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, two of the syndicate's lines. It would continue on friendly relations with the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Chapman was consulting with his associates and fully expected to obtain the road.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. George B. Nichols has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters at Houston, Tex.

A special meeting of the Denver & Rio Grande stockholders will be held Oct. 6 at Colorado Springs. A plan for the improvement of the company's finances and credit will be presented.

During the last three days eleven car-loads of European immigrants came in by the Chicago & Grand Trunk. The Michigan Central brought here yesterday four car-loads of European immigrants.

The articles of merger for the Harrisburg & Western and South Pennsylvania Railroads have been filed. This is the result of the stockholders' meeting Thursday, and a move in the interest of Vanderbilt.

J. W. Nye commenced canvassing among the merchants yesterday for signatures to the constitution of the Freight Bureau. As soon as he has the requisit number of names (200) a meeting will be held and the Bureau started. President Bartlett thinks it will be a success.

The Chicago & Alton has just completed at its shops at Bloomington for the United States Express Company two of the most improved and convenient express cars that have ever been built. They are supplied with all the latest improvements. The Alton has two more cars of the same kind now in the course of construction.

Mr. T. L. Ringwalt has been appointed Northwestern Traveling Freight Agent of the Burlington Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago. His territory comprises Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Mr. Ringwalt was formerly chief clerk in the general freight office of the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Nebraska.

The Mobile & Ohio Railroad announces that the following passenger rates, unlimited, from Mobile to Chicago will be in effect during the month of September: Via Cairo, $28.15; via St. Louis, $30.60; via Montgomery and Evansville, $28.85; via Montgomery and Louisville, $29.75. The unlimited rate from Mobile to Kansas City, Mo., will be $30.40.

Mr. J. J. Rogers, General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific, announces the following changes in stations: The agencies at Jefferson Springs, Micawber, Grady's, Dumas, and Clark, Ark., having been closed, all freight destined to these points must be prepaid. Agents having been appointed at Noble Lake, Winchester, and McGehee, Ark., freight for these stations may now be received without requiring prepayment.

Mr. C. L. Rising, for some years past Commercial Agent of the Wabash, retired from the service of the road yesterday, and Mr. C. L. Wellington, heretofore Assistant General Freight Agent of the Wabash, assumed the duties of his position. Last evening the freight and passenger men of the Wabash in this city presented Mr. Rising with an elegant and expensive French marble clock and side pieces as a token of their regard and esteem. Mr. Rising leaves in a day or two on a trip to the Rocky Mountains, and upon his return about the 20th of this month will assume the duties of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul in this city.

Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, President of the Erie and Chicago & Atlantic Railways, and a number of the Directors and officers of the Chicago & Atlantic, who attended the annual meeting of the latter road at Huntington, Ind., Thursday, the result of which was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, were in the city yesterday and inspected the terminal facilities of their road as well as those of the Chicago & Western Indiana, of which the Chicago & Atlantic is part owner. Mr. Jewett declared himself highly pleased with the condition of the Chicago & Atlantic and the terminal facilities afforded it by the Western Indiana. Mr. Jewett and party left for the East at 5 o'clock last evening.

THE MARQUIS TSENG.

He Declares that the Chinese Government is Satisfied with the Tone of Challemel-Lacour's Utterances.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—[Special Cable.]—The Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, today authorized the publication of the statement as emanating from him officially that the Chinese Government was satisfied with the tone of the utterances of M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the Tonquin difficulty, and further satisfied that the French Government really desired an amicable and peaceful solution of the Annam question. He desired, however, that no statement should be published conveying any impression that China had either made any overtures or concessions. He stated unequivocally that the advances had all been made by the French Government, and announced that Challamel-Lacour had even expressed to him an anxiety to reopen negotiations with a view to a settlement of the dispute as it now stands, and to that end had requested from him a fresh statement of the Chinese Government's present attitude upon the situation in Annam and the submission by China to France of fresh proposals for settlement.

Le Temps, in an editorial on the Tonquin affair, explains the causes which have led to the resumption of negotiations for peace through the Marquis of Tseng. It assumes that the policies of France and China are both intended to avoid real difficulties, and that France proposes to get all she can with the least possible trouble.

LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Board on the Life-Saving Appliances finished the work of their session in this city today and adjourned sine die. The recorder, Lieut. Walker, is at work preparing the report to be submitted to the Treasury Department. What that report will be the gentlemen are not at liberty to say, but it will probably be made public after submission to the Treasury Department. Several matters of general interest were passed upon by the board while in session. The full list of all matters passed upon is given as follows: The Williston and Lucas method of annealing glass for lantern globes; the Caston distinguishing night signals; the use of oil in smoothing rough seas or broken water; the Lyon Gordon Line carrying projectile; the Eddy patent life-boats; the Richardson signal pouch; the James Larson method of construction of surf-boats; the Cogswell Manufacturing Company life-preservers; the Von Boyer proposition to establish a system of fog signals to warn vessels off the coast; the Dean & Company plan of constructing surf-boats; the Patterson improved apparatus-wagon; the H. D. Morris skimmer-ballast; the John Vincent patent rowlocks; the Ottinger sand-weel; the Dobbins self-righting and self-bailing life-boat; the Dobbins self-righting surf-boat; the Dobbins method of splicing braided shot-lines; the Dobbins waterproof dress; and the Bryant double boat. Some of the work today was in consideration the tests of Thursday. Several of the members of the board will leave for their respective homes tomorrow.

POLITICAL.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, Sees Great Democratic Gains in Iowa.

He Believes that His Party-Cry Must Be "Tariff for Revenue Only."

The Negroes of Southern Illinois Complain that Black Men Get No Offices.

The Anti-Bourbon Movement Joined by a Leading North Carolina Democrat.

Progress of the Movement to Beat the McLean Ticket at Cincinnati.

SENATOR M'DONALD.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE IOWA CAMPAIGN—"A REVENUE TARIFF ONLY" MUST BE THE DEMOCRATIC SHIBBOLETH.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, arrived yesterday from Iowa, accompanied by Judge Edward Campbell Jr., of Fairfield, Ia. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon the prospective Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the Grand Pacific, and had quite a pleasant chat with him. The Senator, although well advanced in years, is full of vigor, and his faculties are unimpaired. He said: "When I went to Iowa, by invitation, to make a speech or two, I naturally supposed that the election was a foriorn hope, as I had been accustomed to see Iowa give Republican majorities of 70,000 and 80,000. I found the situation far better than my most sanguine expectations could have wished. The Democrats throughout the State seem to be up and doing, and they are making an aggressive fight. While it is too much to predict a Democratic victory, yet, from all indications, I should say that the result will be comparatively close. Kinne will not be 15,000 votes behind. In regard to the Legislature there is a prospect of securing an opposition majority, but it is only a prospect. The odds are too great. Out of twenty-five hold-over Senators the Republicans have twenty-four. This leaves twenty-five Senators and 100 members of the House to be elected, out of which the Democrats and Greenbackers will have to secure seventy-five to elect a Senator. However, Iowa Democrats have never before been so united and enthusiastic as they are this year, and they may succeed in carrying the State. They say they are going to do it, and confidence goes a great way."

The Senator, on the tariff issue being introduced, said that he was glad the Democracy of Iowa had made that issue boldly, and for that reason he had devoted a large portion of his speeches to the discussion of that question. The Democratic party could not afford to dodge this issue. It must go into the next election on a principle. He had no hesitation in saying that he was for a tariff for revenue and not for protection. The present system was unfair and oppressive to the great body of the people. Why should the farmer sell in the lowest market and be compelled to buy in the highest, while the manufacturer could sell in the highest and buy in the lowest? The laws of the country were not intended to be for the interest of any one class, but for the whole people. The present tariff was of no service at all to a large proportion of the industries of the country. The issue would have to be made, and as the Republican party seemed to be thoroughly committed to a protective-tariff policy, what better time to make the issue with them than the present? If it was squarely made, and an aggressive campaign inaugurated in 1884 it would win, of that he felt convinced. The Senator said he was opposed to prohibition, and thought the best way of controlling the liquor traffic was by regulating it. Being asked what it was in his speech at Cedar Rapids in regard to the temperance question which it was claimed would not help the Democracy, he said he supposed they had reference to the remark he made about money being raised in the churches to help elect the Republican ticket. He told his hearers that "the Prohibitionists evidently had more confidence in the use of money than in prayer, and perhaps they were right, for he did not believe the prayer of people who dragged religion into politics would avail very much. They should send for Dorsey, who, now that he was acquitted, had plenty of leisure. He might instruct them in this line." The Senator said he did not think it would hurt his party friends very much.

Senator McDonald will go to Ohio the latter part of this month to take part in the canvass. He said that he was inclined to think Hoadly would be elected. There might be some disgruntled Democrats, but they would come into line before election-day. Democrats could not afford to work out grudges or attempt to rebuke their party at this time. The prospects for National victory were good, and nothing should be done to imperil it. At the same time Ohio was not essential to a Democratic victory, and it would not be made a pivotal State next year. He did not believe that the charge of having secured his nomination by the use of money would hurt Hoadly, because it was not true, and people would not give it credence.

THE NEGROES.

THEY ARE NOT SATISFACTORILY SUPPLIED WITH OFFICES.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A Congressional Convention of the colored voters of the Twentieth District was held here at the court-house last night. The convention was called mainly for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Colored Convention at Louisville, Ky., the 24th of September. Resolutions by W. T. Scott were adopted indorsing the principles of the Republican party, but disapproving the policy of many of its leaders. A resolution passed requesting the removal of the chiefs of the Federal Department in the Twentieth District for ignoring the 3,500 colored voters of this district. Many grievances were presented; among them the fact was shown that there never has been a colored representative from this State to the National Convention; never has been a representative of their color on the State ticket, nor have they ever received an appointment of trust. The above was held to be a just cause of complaint, and will be referred to the State Convention. The following delegates were elected: W. T. Scott, editor *Gazette*, Cairo; John Gladney, A. G. Leonard of Alexander County, Dr. J. F. McGee of Massac, Charles Wills of Pulaski, W. R. Curtis of Jackson, Richard Taney of Williamson, and Malvin Wyatt of Perry County.

JUDGE CAMPBELL.

HE BELIEVES THE DEMOCRATS WILL ELECT THE SUPREME JUDGE—WEAVER'S AMBITION.

Judge Campbell, of Fairfield, Ia., for many years Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who is traveling with Senator McDonald, said that the Democracy would certainly elect a portion of the ticket—the Supreme Judge. It was already conceded that Judge Walter I. Hayes was as good as elected. In regard to the Governorship he was not so confident, but thought Kinne would make a strong race, and the result would be close. The vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Cutts, would have to be filled, and Weaver wanted to go. While the Democrats would not nominate Weaver, they would make no nomination at all, and would leave the General a clear track, which was all he wanted. He thought he could win if no Democrat was put up, and he would be given the chance. Weaver would, of course, remain in the field for Governor as long as possible, and would then withdraw, and Gillette would be substituted. A Greenback candidate must be kept in the field and hold the Prohibition Greenbackers, and keep them from voting for Sherman. Most of the Greenbackers, if Weaver withdrew, would go Kinne straight. Mr. Campbell did not believe the Opposition could capture the Legislature. The odds were greatly in favor of the Republicans, owing to the holdover Senators, and Allison had had a number of whisky Republicans nominated in close districts so as to carry them. There would be big gains, but when the election was over and noses were counted there would be a Republican majority.

THE OLD TICKET.

MR. HENDRICKS VISITS MR. TILDEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—It is said that the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, while in this city last week, paid a visit to Greystone. The fact was kept a profound secret for obvious reasons. In the visit itself, so far as external evidence went, there was nothing extraordinary; but the time, the surrounding political circumstances, and the immediate destination and purpose of Mr. Hendricks when he left, were all calculated to lend to the event an air of diplomatic mystery. Today a prominent politician in this city, with whom Gov. Hendricks conversed before his departure, talked very freely about the Greystone reunion between the two Democratic statesmen.

"Mr. Hendricks," he said, "is retained as counsel in the matter of the First National Bank of Indiana, which has recently become embarrassed. Last week he was obliged to visit Bridgeport, Conn., to take depositions in the interest of his clients. He spent one day in Bridgeport, and, on his way back, another day in New York. While he was in the city Mr. Tilden was apprised of the fact. Next day, Friday, Mr. Hendricks went out to Greystone, where he spent the entire day. The meeting between himself and Mr. Tilden was a very cordial one. There was a third party, and occasionally a fourth, at the conference during the greater part of the time. To say that the meeting had no political significance would be pure affectation; but it is true that there was none apparent. Most of the time there was a strict abstention from talking politics that seemed rather unnatural, while they were both fluent on the subject of Mr. Tilden's farm. Mr. Hendricks left Greystone Saturday morning, and returned to Indianapolis, whence he was to set out in a day or two for Iowa to make a number of speeches there. In these speeches naturally Mr. Hendricks will refer to the great fraud of 1876, and he will suggest that the powerful instinct of justice which slumbers in the multitude shows indications of making reparation for that infamous outrage on a free people, and of taking stringent measures to prevent the possibility of any recurrence of such a public crime."

A VINDICATION WANTED.

"Did Mr. Hendricks communicate these views to you before his departure?"

"He did, in part; indeed, I may say that what I have stated came out more in the way of general conversation than as a formal statement of his intentions. But the main point to be gathered from the entire circumstances is that the issue he desires to lay before the people is that of vindicating the Democracy and redeeming the great fraud whereby the Presidency was stolen seven years ago."

"In your opinion, then, this means the rehabilitation of the old ticket?"

"That's it precisely. I believe the visit to Greystone had a significance reaching beyond mere agricultural matters and the exchange of hospitalities. It is well known that Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks are in strong mutual sympathy, and it is perfectly natural that they should have met and consulted on a plan of operations, which yet can hardly be said to amount to a canvass, for the reason that both are firmly impressed with the conviction that the initial movement should come spontaneously from the people itself. Mr. Hendricks, therefore, in presenting the issue to the people, will do no more than any National Democratic statesman has a right to do. I have talked with him at different times on this question and he is in dead earnest about it. He feels not Mr. Tilden and himself, but the people of the United States, were made the victims of a fraud which has not a parallel in the history of any free republic, and which established a principal totally subversive of popular government. He has said to me that were it necessary to the vindication of the party from that wrong he would consent to be a candidate for anything—even Alderman—at the call of the people. Personally he has no ambition to be Vice-President; but if the Democratic party should decide to take up this living and urgent issue, his time, services, and abilities were at his country's disposal."

OHIO.

THE THIRD TICKET IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Reform Democratic Convention will be held tomorrow in College Hall. It will be made up of 108 delegates, one from each voting precinct, and the Committee of Fifteen, making 118 in all. There are over 6,000 signatures to the circulars pledging the support of the signers to the new ticket. In signing these circulars, which were distributed in each precinct, the signer indicated who he desired should represent that precinct in the convention. Today the circulars were all examined by the committee, and the person in each precinct whom the greatest number of signers had indicated as their choice as a delegate to the convention was declared to be such and provided with proper credentials. In this way an excellent class of men have been selected as delegates, and a good ticket may be expected. The anti-Pendleton faction hope to see some of their men indorsed by the reformers, but the leaders in the reform movement say there will be an entirely new ticket got in the field. A large number of Democrats dropped in the reform headquarters today, and much enthusiasm was manifested in the third ticket movement. The prediction was frequently made that the third ticket would be made so good that it will be voted by many sturdy Republicans. As the Republican ticket is not all that it should be this prediction may be in a measure fulfilled. At any rate Republicans would rather there should be but one Democratic ticket in the field, for in that case many Democrats would be so disgusted that they would not go to the polls and the Republicans would have certain victory before them.

NORTH CAROLINA.

JOINED THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The text of an address by Patrick H. Winston, a prominent Democratic leader of North Carolina, to the Democratic party, containing his reasons for joining the Republican party, has been received here. It is creating a marked sensation throughout North Carolina, and undoubtedly will contribute much to the anti-Bourbon movement, which is taking so firm a hold in that State. Mr. Winston is a native of North Carolina, and has long been a leader there. Republicans are hopeful that the address will do much to destroy the Bourbon Democracy of the State. Winston in his address takes the ground that the issues of the War and reconstruction are settled; that the Democratic party has violated its time-honored doctrine of State rights and home rule; that the methods of the Democratic party do not commend themselves to patriotic men; and that Democracy oppresses the laborer, is opposed to education, and is hostile to the Union.

ONCE MORE A BOURBON.

W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina since the War, has recently returned to the Democracy, and in doing so published a card announcing as one reason why he did so the fact that Mr. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, and his wife were not civilly treated on a recent Southern trip. To this Bruce replies that his wife has never been farther South than Washington, and that both he and his wife have always been treated with consideration and courtesy; that he knows nothing of Holden, the impeached Governor of North Carolina, except that when he once met him he (Holden) violently denounced what he called the Rebel element of that State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DEVENS DECLINES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Judge Devens, Republican, positively refuses to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Governor.

NAVAL CADET SENTENCED.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 7.—Naval Cadet Rumsey, of the third class, has been sentenced to seven days' solitary confinement for attempting to haze Cadet Thomas H. Morgan, of the fourth class.

DROWNED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 7.—Two fishermen, McCormack and Whelan, of Soris Harbor, Prince Edward Island, were today drowned by the upsetting of their boat in a squall. A heavy sea was on and they could not be rescued.

NEW YORK.

The Master of Gould's Yacht Blamed for the Recent Collision.

Alleged Authoritative Statement as to the Ownership of the "World."

Arrival of Slade and His Trainers—Coney Island Gambling-Houses Raided.

GOULD'S YACHT.

LOCATING THE BLAME FOR THE RECENT COLLISION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Capt. R. F. Francisco, of the steam-tug Edwin Hawley, which was run into and sunk by Jay Gould's yacht Atalanta a few nights ago, filed a report today with the Local Board of Steamboat Inspectors. He lays the blame on the master of the yacht. One of the persons interested in this collision said he had been told by a well-known pilot that Gould's standing order as soon as he went on board the yacht was to let her go for all she was worth and stop at nothing. He also stated that the Atalanta had plenty of sea room, if she had only made use of it.

THE "WORLD."

STATEMENTS CONCERNING ITS OWNERSHIP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Answering certain inquiries concerning the ownership of the *World* newspaper, the following authoritative statement is given as a correct one in the premises: "The names of the three trustees of the publishing company representing the *World* are Joseph Pulitzer, John McGuffin, and Melville C. Day, all recently from St. Louis, Mo. Joseph Pulitzer is President and John McGuffin is publisher and Secretary of the company. Neither Jay Gould, nor any son of his, nor Gen. Eckert, nor other human being connected with any monopoly or corporation owns directly or indirectly $1 worth of interest in the *World* or has any more to do with its management than the Emperor of China. The *World* is free and independent, without a dollar of debt or a particle of obligation to anybody. There is no secret about the ownership of the paper. Its editor is its owner."

SLADE AND MITCHELL.

WILL THEY FIGHT?

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—"Harry" Hill said tonight that he was resolved to order Slade and Mitchell to fight as soon as they could find a place where the fighters would be safe from interruption. If the Slade party can, as they say they can, find a safe place within 100 miles of New Orleans, he will order the fight to take place there. Hill received a letter from Madden tonight in which he charges Rice with having declared the fight off because of a mistake in a single word in the agreement which was drawn up by him (Madden). The letter adds that the authorities are all right in Mexico, and requests that Hill order the fight to take place there. Mitchell, he declares, is anxious to fight but unwilling to run the risk of being sent to the penitentiary. The letter concludes by saying that they will not be made fools of any longer, and if Hill does not order the fight to take place in Mexico by Saturday Mitchell will consider the fight declared off. In relation to this threat Hill said that he had no authority to order the men to go outside of the United States, nor would he do so. In his opinion it was the Mitchell party that had shown signs of weakening all along. Slade arrived tonight, accompanied by his trainers.

THE RAILROADS.

APPROVAL OF THE TRUNK-LINE SETTLEMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Railroad men were reticent in discussing the situation tonight. The general sentiment was that nothing could have been done by the Trunk-Line Executive Committee except to assent to another test of the value of the pledges offered by the roads to maintain rates. The disposition of the roads which have been losing business for months past to force an issue if there was not an immediate change in the course of traffic, it was admitted, had not changed. While no single road was convicted formally of cutting and punished for it, the relations of each line to its rivals were fully recognized. A continuance of the cutting, it is believed, will be followed by prompt action by the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, the principal complainants at the meeting Thursday.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Theobaud Bauer, a well-known wrestler, was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining merchandise under false pretenses, and for having assigned and disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. The complainant is Antoine Bordie, who says he furnished Bauer with liquors valued at $95, which he was never able to collect. The latter gave bail and was released.

Just before midnight the Chief of Police with six officers started to raid the gambling houses on the boulevard and concourse at Coney Island, and succeeded in capturing the full outfit of the famous Jumbo Palace, run by Dink Davis, consisting of three faro layouts and complete sets of red-and-black and roulet paraphernalia. The gamblers escaped during the attack and fled towards the Village of Gravesend. No pool-rooms or gambling-houses will be open at Coney Island tomorrow. Two other establishments were also raided. It is the determination of the authorities to break up gambling at this resort.

ROSE AMBLER.

No Clew to Her Assasin—Her Lover's Conduct Giving Rise to Suspicions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Stratford murder case remains a mystery, but certain circumstances connected with it are gradually becoming prominent in a way which may any moment result in certainty as to the identity of the assasin. In the groupings of the Connecticut petty officials for traces of this identity it seems only to occur to them to suspect that the crime may have been committed for a motive, as most crimes are. They have suspected any number of persons who apparently had no reason in the world for wishing Rose Clark out of the way. The only man under suspicion before today who might have had such a reason is Ambler, and he has proved a perfect alibi. There is another man nearer to the dead woman than he, whose name is just beginning to be mentioned with an interrogation point. The suitor of Rose Clark has preserved a discreet reserve, but he has not seemed to be overwhelmed with grief, and has shown himself freely since the dreadful occurrence with nonchalent composure. Public rumor has had little to say about his real relations with her. It seemed to be taken for granted without investigation that they were of a highly moral character. Some people in the community profess to know that William Lewis was the cause of the separation and divorce of Rose from her husband. That he and she were already more intimate than was prudent, and that they afterward continued their reciprocal attentions, is now no longer disguised. Ambler and Lewis were in business as partners, and the early-developed fondness of Mrs. Ambler for Lewis is said to have been the reason why the men quarreled. Immediately after the decree of divorce Lewis is supposed to have promised Rose to marry her, and in the meantime their intimacy continued.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin in "A Terrible Time." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Modjeska. Afternoon, "Camille." Evening, "Adrienne."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Miss Margaret Mather. Afternoon, "The Hunchback." Evening, "Mary Stuart."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. Thomas W. Keene. Afternoon, "The Lady of Lyons." Evening, "Richard III."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "A Diamond Mystery." Afternoon and evening.

Grenier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

Base-Ball Park.
Lake Front, opposit Washington street. Game at 3:40 p. m. between Detroit and Chicago Clubs.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

RAINY and colder weather today.

WET weather is hindering the harvest in England.

THE Archbishops of New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia are expected in Rome shortly.

CHINA formally demands that France shall withdraw from the treaty of Hué. France formally refuses.

FRANK SHELTON, wife-slayer, at Greensboro, Ala., and Henry Dickerson, murderer, at Iberville, La., were executed yesterday.

DAKOTA'S Constitutional Convention at Sioux Falls is getting well under way. Another batch of delegates took the oath yesterday.

INSURANCE-COMMISSIONER TARBOX, of Massachusetts, makes a report unfavorable to the United States branch of the Metropole Insurance Company of Paris.

IT is reported by cable that the cattle plague is raging in Russia. Sensational accounts of aggregate losses during the last four years have suddenly made their appearance.

A GRAND fête will take place in Brussels next Sunday for the benefit of the earthquake sufferers. The more Ischia refuses the more the poor Javan people will get.

HENRY VILLARD'S party are now in the wilds of Montana. A Crow war-dance was given in honor of the excursionists last night, 100 Indians participating in the "hop."

ELEVEN car-loads of immigrants have arrived in Chicago by the Grand Trunk Railway during the last four days. The Michigan Central brought in four car-loads yesterday.

SECRETARY TELLER is officially informed that the report of the Utah Commission will be delayed for some time. This official notification, given to the public yesterday, is dated Aug. 24.

INCENDIARIES have so exhausted the patience of the people of Lynchburg, Va., that a vigilance committee is now trying to catch somebody for an exemplary hanging. A reign of terror exists.

GREAT excitement attended the dealings in corn on 'Change in Chicago yesterday. An advance of 2½ to 3 cents was secured by sellers. Other grains made some advance in price in sympathy with corn.

FINES of $250 were yesterday assessed against the Chicago & Northwestern Company for violations of the smoke ordinance. Five locomotives were involved in the particular nuisance complained of.

CERTAIN railroads are finally warned by the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to establish and maintain public offices in Illinois for the transfer of stock and other necessary business with the citizens.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR arrived in Washington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A mass of public business has accumulated, and the massive promise of becoming still more imposing before all the Cabinet officers shall have arrived in Washington.

GESSLER'S hat is on the pole. Yesterday the Hungarian coats-of-arms so offensive to the Croatians were restored on the outsides of two Government offices. The Hungarians so far compromised the matter as to word the inscriptions in two languages.

FRIDAY next the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will meet at Springfield, Ill., to settle upon a State schedule of freight classification. The agents of the corporations will be on hand in force, as will be their duty, and the Commissioners invite shippers to see that the other side of the public interests do not suffer through lack of intelligent representation. The railway companies hope to have the "joint Western classification" adopted entire, but it is believed they will be forced to make very important concessions to the people.

THE Treasury Department is given much trouble by the attempts of importers to evade the tariff laws. The difficulties surrounding the work of the Consuls abroad and the officers at home are made apparent in this morning's dispatches from Washington.

TODAY at Omaha, Neb., Senators Logan, Cameron (of Wisconsin), and Dawes will confer with a committee of the Dakota Constitutional Convention and members of the Sioux Commission. The meeting is regarded as likely to have results important to the people of the West.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Bulgaria, who started out very independently, has been brought to a state of abject vassalage by Russia. Recent territorial trades seem to have put his "situation" in jeopardy. He will possibly soon give way to a Russian departmental commander.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, French Minister of the Interior, at the Le Puy banquet declared that France viewed with indifference the grief of the European courts over the death of a Monarchist, meaning Chambord. He intimated that if the Count of Paris took up the Pretendership it would entail banishment.

TUESDAY the small Canadian schooner Explorer, while off South Hampton, Lake Huron, went down in a squall with all on board. Four persons were lost, one of them being Walter Crane, the son of Albert Crane, a real-estate agent at No. 116 Monroe street, Chicago. The young man was taking a pleasure trip.

BUSINESS, according to the reports of the mercantile agencies, is considered good throughout the country. The failures last week numbered but 157, and few of them were of a nature to startle the commercial world. The volume of trade is stated to be larger than ever before in over half the centres outside of New York City.

IT is said that a raving maniac, armed with a club, entered a school-room at Williamson, Va., yesterday, and attempted to kill all the girls in the room. His hallucination had taken the form of a belief that, in order to escape eternal torment, he must sacrifice 200 female children. He hurt a number of the pupils, and was himself knocked senseless before his capture.

RUFUS HATCH and his guests arrived in Chicago yesterday from Yellowstone Park on their way home. The party disbands here. Mr. Hatch brands the stories about his guests "eating him up," etc., as wholly imaginative. The visitors who have accepted his hospitalities have in every instance proven themselves gentlemen and ladies worthy of his liberality.

IT is generally declared in Chicago that the new postal-notes have proven a failure. It was hoped to use these notes in the mails to fill the gap made by the abolition of the fractional paper money. The banks refuse to accept the postal-notes and business concerns receiving a good deal of money in the aggregate by means of postal notes, find themselves put to serious inconvenience and loss.

ROCHEFORT has once more created a sensation. He printed in his journal a declaration that King Humbert had pocketed French money raised for the Ischia sufferers while trying at the same time to bring about war between Germany and France. This article has created a furore in Italy. In Paris an Italian at once challenged Rochefort for insulting the King, but Rochefort would not fight such a duel. The Ischia survivors, placed in a remarkable dilema, have been forced to refuse all offers of aid, fearing to draw upon themselves the odium of accepting charity which is only a pretext for insulting their sovereign.

PROSPECTS OF THE CORN CROP.

THE TRIBUNE presents this morning reports from prominent points in the corn-raising areas of the United States, showing the condition and prospects of the coming crop, as far as could be ascertained by our correspondents.

The reports from Illinois are not generally favorable. The corn crop of the whole State averages about two weeks late, and only that in the extreme south can be said to be out of the way of great damage by immediate frosts. In the latitude of Springfield at least another week of good weather will be necessary, and in the northern part of the State three-fourths of the corp would be ruined by severe frosts any time before October. Some counties report an increased acreage. Taking all together, there is a moderate quantity of old corn on hand, perhaps one-eighth of the crop, or equal to a seven-weeks' supply at ordinary rates of consumption.

Iowa generally reports the prospect of a small increase in yield over last year. Much of the corn is already out of the way of frost, and ten days more of moderately warm weather will ripen it all. Some estimates are to the effect that if frost holds off till Sept. 20—nearly two weeks longer—Iowa will have a corn crop of 200,000,000 bushels, which will considerably exceed that of last year. Iowa has not much corn on hand; it has been pretty closely used up in feeding.

The prospects in Nebraska are a little better than those in Iowa.

Kansas reports an increase of 11 per cent in acreage, and expects a 10 per cent increase in yield, giving an aggregate of nearly 190,000,000 bushels for the State. Favorable weather during the last few weeks has matured the crop, except a little near the northern boundary. There is a moderate quantity of old corn on hand.

Missouri reports favorably, nearly as well as Kansas in regard to early maturity, having little corn that is not out of the way of frost.

The corn crop in Ohio and Indiana is expected to fall short about 25 per cent, even if the frost should hold off ten days longer; and an early freeze would still further reduce the quantity. Louisville reports that Kentucky will show a decrease of 20 to 30 per cent, and is not yet frost-proof. In Michigan there seems to be little hope of gathering any corn that will be available for other uses than as fodder. New York is modest enough to expect a two-thirds yield if the frost holds off till the beginning of October.

From these and some other data we may infer that the crop, as a whole, is by no means safe. Roughly speaking we may say that the corn grown on the area southwest of a line drawn through Rock Island, Ill., and Louisville, Ky., is practically out of danger from frost; while all situated on the northwest side of that line is yet in peril. There is, however, little danger of speedy frost in the southern part of the latter area, while in the northern portions there is grave reason to apprehend a temperature low enough to prevent the ripening of many millions of bushels of corn. We may regard about one-half of the crop as practically assured. For the rest its fate yet lies trembling in the balance, unless a freeze last night after this article was written has verified the dire forebodings of those who yesterday prophesied that scores of thousands of acres of corn land will be black today. Still, speaking roughly, we may say that there is now a crop of 1,400,000,000 bushels of corn assured, and that for each week from now that a destructive frost is withheld 150,000,000 bushels more will be added to that aggregate. That would be equal to 1,700,000,000 bushels by the date of the autumnal equinox, and 2,000,000,000 bushels if the frost holds off till the end of the fir st week in October. Judging from present indications the last-named quantity is too much to be expected.

GOOD REASONS FOR A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

It is well at times to go back to first principles. The early patriots used to say that this course was necessary in order to preserve liberty, and it is quite certain that it is highly useful as an aid in forming correct policies. When any question is made as to the use of a power it is always timely to ask what was the purpose of its grant in the first instance. All the means necessary to carry out the original purpose are appropriate and authorized.

When the Federal Government was framed it was only thought necessary to give one reason why it should be empowered to establish a postal service. Madison stated it thus in the *Federalist:* "The power of establishing post-roads must in every view be a harmless power, and may perhaps by judicious management become productive of great public convenience. Nothing which tends to facilitate the intercourse between the States can be deemed unworthy of the public care." The reasons were sound and the expectation has been more than fulfilled. By means of steady improvement the postal system has been made one of the greatest of public conveniences, and the service rendered in this way is by all odds the most useful of any which the Government performs for the people. "Nothing which tends to facilitate the intercourse between the States can be deemed unworthy of the public care." This was a good reason in the first instance why the Government should take the best means available, and forward the messages of the people by the slow-moving stage-coaches and tardy postboys. It was a good reason again when the opportunity came that it should quicken the service by the use of the steamboat and the railway, and it remains a good reason why later improvements should be pressed into its service, and it should now forward the messages of the people by wire when called upon.

"Nothing which tends to facilitate the intercourse between the States can be deemed unworthy of the public care." Well might Madison declare this without fear of contradiction. It was the lack of easy intercourse and communication among the people which caused the States in the early confederacy to regard one another with almost the jealousy and mistrust of foreign Powers. It tended to keep alive local and sectional differences, and operated to prevent the people from uniting more closely for the common welfare. When it took a week to send a letter from Boston to Philadelphia it was inevitable that business should be kept hemmed within narrow circles and sectional and provincial sentiments continue to be fostered. The railroad and the steamboat first made it possible for the people of distant sections to become generally acquainted and do business with each other. Travel became important, but communication by mail scarcely less so. Where one passenger makes a journey hundreds of letters are sent, and if the Government will look after the messages of the people it may leave travel and transportation of goods for a hundred years to private enterprise, subject to proper control and oversight. If it will take care of the messages of the public the other agencies of intercourse among the people will take care of themselves. The Government put the steamboat and the railway into its service as soon as the opportunity offered, and for the same reason it should now bring the telegraph to its aid.

"Nothing which tends to facilitate the intercourse between the States can be deemed unworthy of the public care." Since Madison's time it has been learned, indeed, that such a result is not unworthy the most earnest exertion and lavish expenditure. When the country was threatened with dismemberment it was found a necessity to bring the Pacific States into closer communication with the body of the Nation, and the Union Pacific Railroad was projected, carried through, and its completion celebrated as a work of patriotism as well as of commercial enterprise. As a wise man once said, people are not bound together by seals and papers, but by "the secret, unseen, but irrefragable bond of habitual intercourse." The Government has exerted itself in various enterprises to bind the people together, and it is strange that it should be denied the right to use new facilities in a branch of such work that is peculiarly its own.

Postal service is of Government origin. First established by Kings and Emperors to carry their edicts and communications to their subjects, the higher classes came in to share the convenience, and finally the Government became the message-bearer for the whole people. The opponents of a postal telegraph simply deny that in its function of message-bearer the Government should be permitted to use the best facilities and forward the messages intrusted to it in the most rapid manner. But postal service has always been a Government work. In the course of improvement the best facilities have been put into use, and they will be again. The postal telegraph must come.

HARRISON'S EGOTISTICAL BOMBAST.

The following is a literal copy of the speech which Mayor Harrison delivered upon the occasion of the reception of the Villard party at Fargo, Dak., Tuesday last:

I am a man of toil. I know what it is to be a tiller of the soil. I have laid behind a straw stack or a hay-rick in Kentucky many and many a time during the long afternoon and played "Old Sledge." I believe if I should stop long enough here I could find some one to assist me in this labor. A friend at my right suggests that poker is the game here. I don't like poker; that is unless I can "draw." But we will not allow that played in Chicago now. It is a wicked game, and we have shut it out. We have compelled the players to leave the city. I see many Chicago men before me today. [Great laughter.] They may not all be poker-players, though, but some are; and I would find my match there, I believe, from the looks of the familiar countenances. I am a Mayor, and as there are many politicians in the company I was sent along that there might be honesty. I want that golden spike driven so deep that politicians can never move it, and I have my "sledge" in my pocket that it may be. I begin to think a good deal of President Villard. I see that the Northern Pacific is even a greater enterprise than I had supposed. I respect the man who has succeeded in having it completed. I believe he is entitled to great credit, but I want to watch him and his associates. I want him to place freight rates where they are right. If he goes to charging you exorbitantly we will have to see about him. He must come down or we will build another road to Chicago. [Great applause.] You have the hard wheat here, and in order to have light, good bread and excellent digestion we must have it, and we will. But I don't believe Mr. Villard will do this. I have watched him closely of late. In addition to this, he has had an excellent education. He graduated from a newspaper office, and newspaper men never oppress the people and are always right, because they secure so much money so easily. With many thanks for your attention, I retire.

The inflated self-conceit of Harrison has never been more conspicuously illustrated than in this sample of balderdash delivered upon a dignified occasion. In these forty-three lines he refers to himself no less than thirty-eight times, and devotes exactly two lines to the importance of the great enterprise to witness the completion of which he had been invited. More than one-half of it is occupied with telling the people of Fargo "I am a Mayor," "I play old sledge," and "I play poker." And this speech was delivered in the presence of a company including members of the Cabinet, officers of the army, Governors of States, Judges of the higher courts, and distinguished members of the nobility from abroad, as well as eminent representatives of the various professions and members of the diplomatic corps. Whatever may have been the impression of this vulgar and egotistical harangue upon his auditors in Fargo, there can be but one in Chicago, and that is that Mr. Villard was unfortunate in inviting a person to accompany him who had such shocking ideas of what was due to his fellow-guests and to the importance of the occasion. It only needed that, following his usual custom, he should have claimed to be a native of Fargo to have been unanimously repudiated by its population.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA.

In the midst of all the terrible visitations of this year of grace, and the dreadful fatalities which have occurred in all quarters of the globe, it is cheering to notice that one scourge has disappeared. The daily cholera bulletin from afflicted *Egypt* has closed. That devastated country has one less horror, and the world will breathe freer now that the danger of its spread beyond its limits and over Europe and this country is dispelled.

It is not likely that the sum total of the ravages of cholera in Egypt has been reported. We have only heard from the larger cities and towns, and what havoc it has caused in little villages and remote places in the interior we shall never know, because no report has been made of it. But taking the daily bulletins as they have appeared in THE TRIBUNE, the destruction of life has been dreadful. The first announcement of the appearance of the disease was made from Damietta June 25, and from that date until the 4th inst., seventy days, 25,000 deaths, in round numbers, have occurred. The heaviest reports of fatalities were as follows: Cairo, 7,143; Damietta, 1,696; Mansurah, 1,141; Shirbin, 845; Alexandria, 733; Ghizeh, 503; Mehalleh, 324; Samanoud, 293; Menzaleh, 194; Tantah, 164; and Chober, 101; leaving a miscellaneous list of 13,139 in the smaller places. The list per week was as follows: First, 747; second, 1,003; third, 1,124; fourth, 3,176; fifth, 4,693; sixth, 4,607; seventh, 4,545; eighth, 2,093; ninth, 893; tenth, 481. The greatest mortality was in Cairo, where the disease commenced July 15, expending itself in thirty-six days, and entailing an average death-rate per day of 198. The greatest number of deaths in one week, July 25-30, was 4,693, and the greatest in one day, Aug. 3, was 1,030.

If to the report from Egypt that from India is added the total will be swelled to about 40,000, which, added to the other frightful disasters by fire, flood, sea, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and the prominent accidents caused by human carelessness, involves a loss of over 200,000 lives, and there are yet nearly four months left for the devastation of man and Nature, with the possibility that a war between France and China may involve thousands more. If old Mother Shipton was incorrect in the prophecy it was in fixing upon the exact year. If she had hit upon 1883 her ill omens would have been fulfilled to the letter.

THE MORAL OF JAY GOULD'S LIFE.

Imitation is a conspicuous failing of human nature. As soon as any particular individual has made a success in his calling by reason of special adaptation to his work there is a rush of others who try to achieve the same success by the same methods without regard to their ability or fitness to accomplish it. The weakness is principally characteristic of youth. Wagner's phenomenal success in music has induced a whole brood of young musicians to attempt handling motives and expressing emotions by musical notation, but there are no signs yet of another Wagner. When Napoleon Bonaparte was in the very flush of his fame his example was cited as a proof of the great success that might be achieved in leading armies and fighting battles, regardless of the impossibility that one age could produce more than one Napoleon. How many young warriors were nipped in the bud no one can tell.

Jay Gould seems to have had this idea in his mind when he sketched his autobiography, ostensibly for the information of the Senate Committee. It commences like a Sunday-school book with the history of a good boy on his father's farm. The twenty cows were not able to support him and the thistles pricked his bare feet, so the good boy went to clerking. From clerking he took to surveying, and he gives us a touching picture of the trials of the good boy, his lonely wanderings in the woods, his torn and shabby clothes, his difficulty in getting enough to eat, the hard rebuffs by the cold world, his solitary tears in the forest, and his appeals to a higher Providence to help him along. Up to this point we have a glowing picture of the good boy, and the rest of the story is devoted to a detailed narrative showing how the good boy was rewarded. He did not smoke, he did not drink, he did not play cards or gamble, he was not a victim to the grosser pleasures of sensuallism, he did not steal from his employers.

The good boy was rewarded. He was hardly out of the woods which had witnessed his tears and supplications before he got hold of a rotten railroad whose bonds were only worth 10 cents on the dollar and skinned the public with it, and he has been engaged in rotting or wrecking railroads and skinning the public ever since, and has been rewarded with many millions, and has grown so rich that he now plaintively confesses money is no longer an object with him, and that he only regards it with an eye of curiosity to see what can be done with it. Having reached the summit of the pecuniary pinnacle Jay Gould poses there as an example to the rising generation. Between the lines of his testimony one cannot help reading: "See what I have done. I was once a poor young man who tramped off into the woods to earn my living without a cent in my pocket. See where I am now." Undoubtedly there will be many young lads who will try to climb up to the same giddy hight, undaunted by the certainty that they will tumble down before they are half-way up, for it is one of the compensations of this good boy's career that Nature does not produce but one Jay Gould at a time. It may be possible that young lads will hire out to map agents, and start off into the woods, and go hungry, and cry, and pray, and then hunt round for rotten railroads, but it does not follow that they are all going to be Jay Goulds and in twenty years' time make a hundred millions by wrecking railroads, skinning the public, watering stocks, slaughtering lambs, and squeezing friends in combinations and pools. There is a legend, more or less doubtful, to the effect that a boy entering a banking-house stopped to pick up a pin, and was observed by the banker, who at once gave him a clerkship, and at last admitted him to a share in the profits, and eventually the boy became as rich as the banker himself. There have been many boys picking up pins in banking-houses ever since, but none of them have had the singular good fortune of their legendary predecessor, or have met with any result more lucky than being kicked out by the janitor.

Worthy of imitation as Jay Gould may think his career, and with all the emphasis which he seeks to lay upon his early industry, thrift, and piety, we submit that he is not a good example of the class whose lives should be described in Sunday-school books, or whose careers should be held up as worthy of imitation. From the time when Jay Gould got hold of his first rotten railroad to the present there is little in his business career that a young man would do well to follow. There is, nevertheless, in his testimony now and then a chunk of wisdom, and one of these is his remark that he has always noticed that a man who is sober, honest, and industrious gets through the world without much trouble. It is not likely that Jay Gould meant to apply these adjectives to the methods by which he has made his millions, but as a general proposition he could not have uttered a wiser or truer one, and, notwithstanding Jay Gould's effort to make himself appear as the good boy enjoying his reward, there is no safer course for a young fellow to pursue than to shun his example and trust to sobriety, honesty, and industry for his success. Those qualities will not lead him to railroad-wrecking or stock-watering, but they will lead him to the esteem of the public and to wealth which has not been wrung out of others to their misfortune.

COMPETITION—NOT CONFISCATION.

One of the Chicago newspapers has been deeply impressed with Jay Gould's statement before the Senate committee in New York as of "the utmost importance and value in its bearing on public economic questions," and concludes rather sweepingly that "it explodes at once the feasibility of a National postal telegraph," because "Mr. Gould shows that a purchase of the Western Union by the Government would have to include its contracts with the railways," etc. The absurdity of this conclusion is completely exposed by the simple statement that a Government telegraph system does not involve and is in no sense dependent upon a purchase of the Western Union system. Horace Greeley used to insist that the way to resumption of specie payments was "to resume"; so the way to a Government telegraph is to build it. The Government does not need either Mr. Gould's wires or his contracts. The Western Union Company has obtained from the people the right to construct and operate a telegraph system; certainly the people—that is, the Government—have the right to do a thing which they could authorize a corporation to do. The agitation for a Government telegraph neither includes nor contemplates the purchase of Mr. Gould's system. How little Mr. Gould's disciples really understand of this question is illustrated by the following paragraph taken from the same article, intended to back up Mr. Gould's statement:

> Nor can the Government build new lines, paying fair damages for occupying tracks which the Western Union occupies free, paying fair salaries for the services of the 25,000 railway employés of the terms the Western Union free, paying rent for offices which the Western Union gets free, and still undersell the Western Union on telegraphic services. Nor would such a competitive proceeding differ from confiscation in principle if it could succeed. It would be simply employing the whole power of the United States Treasury to break down a private business.

The above is a mere jumble of contradictions. If the Government build new lines, why should it pay "fair damages for occupying tracks which the Western Union occupies free"? When the railroad companies and the telegraph company secured their right of way and their franchises neither the National Government nor the State Governments guaranteed them exclusive privileges or protection against competition. On the contrary, new railroad and telegraph enterprises have been encouraged by the people and by Government. Can it be contended reasonably that the Government has no right to enter into competition when it is constantly conceding such a right to individuals and corporations? The construction and operation of a telegraph system by the Government may be criticised on the ground of policy, but not as a question of right or authority. The inconsistency of the Gould argument as set forth in the paragraph we have quoted appears from the statement in one sentence that the Government cannot provide the necessary facilities "and still undersell the Western Union on telegraph services," while the very next sentence sets forth that "such a competitive proceeding would not differ from confiscation in principle if it could succeed." The answer to this is obvious. If the Government cannot undersell telegraphic service then the existing telegraph companies cannot set up "confiscation" as an argument against a Government telegraph. If, on the other hand, the existing companies are straining their earning capacity at the expense of the public and paying 7 per cent dividends on $80,000,000, besides the interest on their bonded indebtedness, upon an actual investment of $35,000,000, then the people may certainly proceed to supply themselves with cheaper facilities without any sense of injustice to the companies which are now fleecing them. The claim that the Western Union Company is now transacting the telegraphic business of the country as cheaply as the Government could do it with equal facilities completely shuts off the cry of "confiscation," for the Western Union as a private and responsible corporation will have certain advantages in soliciting business which will enable it to compete successfully upon equal terms. The single difference will be that the Western Union Company will not be able to buy up and absorb the Government telegraph and thus stifle competition, as it has done in the case of every rival telegraph company which has been organized in the past. There is no purpose to "employ the whole power of the United States Treasury to break down a private business." It is simply proposed that the United States Government shall invest some $20,000,000 of the surplus revenue in the construction of telegraph lines, which shall thereafter transact the public telegraph business and such private business as may be offered to it at the cost of maintenance, operation, and 3 per cent interest on the money invested. The people have certainly the right to use their own money in this way and protect themselves from the extortion of a corporation which exists by public sufferance.

HENDRICKS' PRESIDENTIAL THOUGHTS.

Mr. Hendricks has opened his Presidential campaign by a speech at Fort Dodge, Ia. He has never been credited with sufficient unselfishness to warrant the belief that he has gone into Iowa solely from a desire to help the Democratic party in that State. He is a man who has always an eye to the main chance. He is evidently anxious to bring himself as conspicuously as possible before the people at a time when the ability, and especially the availability, of Presidential candidates are being canvassed. His pointed reference to "the fraud of 1876-'77" as having "breathed its poisoned breath into the debauch," as he characterized the New York banquet given to Dorsey, was so far-fetched that it was plainly an effort to lug in his standing grievance as a claim upon his party. The posing of Mr. Hendricks as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for President is not very important in itself, but this attitude makes his utterances significant because he is a shrewd politician, an experienced "trimmer," and adroit in the anticipation of party tendency.

For this reason it is worthy of note that Mr. Hendricks in his Iowa speech cut away as completely as Voorhees had done before him from the traditional free-trade policy of his party. He even went so far as to abandon inferentially the revenue theory of the tariff upon which the Democrats have sought to compromise of late years. He began by arraigning the Republican party for collecting $100,000,000 a year of surplus revenue, omitting at the same time to give any credit for the rapid reduction of debt and the interest charge to which the surplus revenue has been applied. He jumped at the conclusion—which has by no means been demonstrated as yet—that the late revision of the tariff has increased the revenue instead of diminishing it. And, finally, he declared in favor of maintaining a tariff which shall be "wisely adjusted to protect home industry." That is to say, Mr. Hendricks is opposed to a reduction or revision of the tariff which shall yield an increased revenue and at the same time cheapen the necessaries of life to the consumers, but favors a tariff which shall reduce revenue and maintain or increase the cost of manufactured articles to the consumer. He conceives it to be the prime object of Congressional legislation at this time to cut down the revenues of the Government without affording the people any relief from the burden of taxation. He would turn over all the exactions of the tariff to the classes it is designed to protect, and compel the masses to pay bounties under the disguise of taxes. The crime of the Republican party, according to the indictment he brings against it, is not in having imposed too much taxation upon the people, but in having raised too much revenue from the tax system. The remedy he suggests is to cut down revenue by exacting still more tribute from the people under the deception of tariff taxes. Carried out to a logical conclusion, such an adjustment of the tariff as should be prohibitory of importation on a large line of manufactured goods would be the wisest policy, for it would cut off revenue from customs duties altogether and at the same time compel the consumers to pay to protected manufacturers more bounty than they would pay the Government under a system of revenue tariff.

Perhaps if Mr. Hendricks were in Congress or in the Presidential chair he would not push this program so far in the face of popular protest; but there is little doubt that he would uphold the Democratic caucus measure of the last Congress, which proposed to abolish all taxes on whisky and tobacco as a means for dispensing with the great bulk of surplus revenue, and in order that it should be necessary thereafter to maintain the highest tariff schedule which would yield sufficient revenue to the Government to meet current expenses and the interest on the public debt. This scheme for abolishing the whisky and tobacco taxes will probably come before the next Congress more pretentiously than it did before the last Congress. It is likely to be an active factor in Mr. Randall's campaign for the Speakership, and it will appeal with considerable force to the Southern members. Mr. Hendricks stands ready evidently to adopt it and advocate it, and to make common cause with that faction of his party which shall urge it. The object of his attack is revenue, and not taxation, and the quickest way to break down the former and keep up the latter is to surrender the large revenue collected from the consumers of whisky and tobacco without any sense of burden on their part, and thereby necessitate the retention of the taxes assessed upon the staple commodities of domestic economy.

Mr. Hendricks is manifestly of the opinion that the sentiments he expressed in his Iowa speech will be more popular with the managing men of the Democratic party than the opposit sentiments which his rival in his own State—ex-Senator McDonald—puts forth; otherwise he would suppress them and follow the same line of political thought which McDonald pursues. From now on till the Democrats shall have nominated their candidate and adopted their National platform it will be interesting to watch the conflict between the two factions over the status of the tariff issue. It is clear that Hendricks has made up his mind to cast his fortunes with the Randall faction, while McDonald must sink or swim with the Watterson faction. The contest is too well defined and too far advanced to be concealed or pacified. Hendricks may not gain the prize for himself by the course he has taken, but he will make it much harder for McDonald to attain.

SENATOR J. D. CAMERON writes to his venerable father long letters descriptive of the carriage tour he is making through Great Britain. While visiting Worcester he drove out into the adjacent country sixteen miles to see the mother of John Paget, the gardener at his Lochiel farm, near Harrisburg. "I found her," he writes, "living with her daughter in a little brick cottage along the roadside. The old woman was overjoyed to see me, and did nothing but thank God and praise me for coming to see her. The daughter, a very intelligent woman, told me all about their affairs. They have a good garden and plenty of flowers, make just enough to keep them, and are happy." As to his own health, Senator Cameron writes that the trip is doing him much good in every way. He seldom sees American papers, and has forgotten all about politics.

THE following statistics as to the number of men employed in various branches of activity are published by the Minister of Commerce in France: Three hundred and forty-two coalmines, employing 106,415 hands; 1,038 turf-cutting works, employing 27,977 hands; 355 iron-mines, employing 8,468 hands; 60 other metallurgical mines, employing 4,423 hands; and 359 iron-works, employing 57,000 hands. There are 413 establishments employed in the manufacture of china and pottery, employing 18,708 hands; 162 of glass and crystal, employing 23,421 hands; 536 of paper and cards, employing 32,653 hands. There are 619 gas-works, employing 10,575 hands; 157 candle-works, employing 3,603 hands; 330 soap-factories, employing 3,509 hands; 513 sugar-factories, employing 63,526 hands; and 5,934 textile-works, employing 353,383 hands.

THE English newspapers give interesting accounts of a series of experiments conducted by the Belgian Government in a new method of rendering soldiers' uniforms waterproof by means of liquid alumina. As the process is applicable to any kind of clothing it is of general interest. The medical authorities, it is said, have satisfied themselves that the process does not prevent the perspiration from passing off freely, and chemical analysis shows that the preparation used in no way injures the materials or destroys their colors. Clothing which has been subjected to the process and then worn, although rinsed and washed, remained perfectly waterproof. The only drawback to the process is that it is rather expensive, and to insure the desired result it must be conducted on a large scale.

THE Arizona *Citizen* says: "A number of gentlemen in Los Angeles are organizing for a camel hunt in the Gila bottoms, and have written to parties in Tucson for information. Hi Jolt, the Greaser, who brought the first installment to Arizona some sixteen years ago, is at present in Tombstone. The camels are reported to be so increased in number that they are getting to be a nuisance to prospectors and the settlers along the Gila."

GIVING reasons why the proposed Ohio constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquors in that State should not be adopted, the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* says: "A constitutional amendment will not execute itself. If the second amendment before the people of Ohio carried, the Scott law would be unconstitutional. The only immediate practical effect of the second amendment would therefore be to deprive the people of the Scott law. Then there would be a contest on the composition of the Legislature. There would be no prohibition until the Legislature passed laws enforcing the annex to the Constitution. A whole generation might pass before this could be done. In the meantime there would be free trade in all intoxicants."

[GAUL.]—Some disgust is expressed here at the publication of a private letter from Justice Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Bench, bidding like a huckster for the Presidency, saying: "I would have a system of levees built in such a form that they would last for ages. While a tariff should have for its main purpose the raising of revenue, incidental protection may be given our industries. There should be a return to the South of the unjust cotton-tax that was exacted from it. Many millions—seventy, I believe—were taken from the people then without warrant of law under the pressure arising from the irritation following the War. It would be but a just thing for the General Government to return to the South this tax. It is true that it would be difficult to reach the owners of the property upon which the tax had been levied, but it is not difficult to know how much was taken from each State. Let the amount thus exacted be given back to the States to be used in such a manner as they may think best." A Democrat who will be in the next Congress said over this today: "He would give $10,000,000 of other people's money to be President. He says Jack was robbed, but can't be found. Therefore pay his money to Bill." Another person said: "Judge Field's old law partner, Sam Smith, is the head of the cotton lobby, and got his idea in it from Judge Field. It is getting," said this person, "to be a great scandal that a Supreme Judge sends a band of music in an omnibus to beat up votes for the Presidency. So fell Chief-Justice Lerdo in Mexico. To this I may add that David Dudley Field is just 80 years old, and just as fond as ever of beauty and booty."

THE planting of trees along the public roads of France is considered worthy of statistical mention. At present the total length of public roads in France is 18,750 miles, of which 7,250 are bordered with trees, while 4,500 miles are at present being planted, or will shortly be planted. On the remaining 7,000 miles the nature of the soil does not permit of plantations. The number of trees already planted amounts to 2,678,608, consisting principally of elm, poplar, acacia, plane, ash, sycamore, and lime trees. Strangers traveling in France could almost find out in what department of the country they are by noticing the different kinds of trees planted along the highroad. Thus, the nut tree is most in vogue in Ain, Allier, the Hautes Alpes, Aube, Cher, Doubs, Gers, Gironde, and Hérault; the chestnut-tree in the Hautes Alpes, Aude, Charente, Corrèze, and Corse; the apple-tree in Côte d'Or and Marne; the mulberry in the Eastern Pyrenees, Haute Marne, and Puy-de-Dôme; the cherry-tree in Doubs, Indre, Jura, Landes, Loire, and the Lower Pyrenees; the pear-tree in Eure and Marne; and the service-tree in Haute-Loire.

IT is surprising what some of the older settlers of Dakota have already acquired, what even women have done. Miss Coggswell, from Owatonna, Minn., came to Coddington County in 1878, when just 21 years old, and at once entered 320 acres of land, a "homestead" and "tree-claim." She has taught school in the winters, and has expended a part or all of her salary in improvments upon her land. But the land itself has been fruitful of income. Her last year's crop, raised on 100 acres, consists of 945 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 200 of rye, and 300 of potatoes. Besides, she has twelve acres of thrifty trees started, and a comfortable dwelling-house, with the necessary barns and granaries. The value of the whole estate is estimated at $4,500. Let no one think that this has been gained without persistent and wisely-directed effort, without self-denial, and perhaps privation, but Miss Coggswell is only one of a considerable number of women who are facing the realities of Dakota life with clear eyes and, not often wavering courage.

[LONDON *Telegraph.*]—We believe that the Duke of Wellington's statue is not definitively sentenced to destruction. But the Government, having expended all the money placed at their disposal for the Hyde Park improvements, are not dispos

despised cent. One dry-goods merchant estimates his losses at $4 to $5 a day on account of failure to make extra change. Another merchant intends to use postal-cards in making change if the cents do not come into favor. A retail dealer has ordered a hundred dollars' worth of cents and proposes to start the reform at once.

MR. STEVE DORSEY extends his compliments to Mr. Frank James, and remarks that the verdict not only did not surprise him, but strongly reminded him of the finding by a Washington jury not long ago in a case wherein one Dorsey and a gentleman by the name of Brady were slanderously accused by a lot of prejudiced Government officers of star-routing, but were "triumphantly" acquitted.

I SEE the bullion in the Bank of England is piling up at the rate of £50,000 a day. There are several more indictments against me here, but an unprejudiced jury will fix that and give me a certificate of good character. I expect to say good-by to "poor old Missouri" one of these days and go abroad.—*Frank James.*

PERSONALS.

Prof. Ritter, of Geneva, has been tracing the genealogy of Mme. de Staël, and finds that her father, M. Necker, was not, as is sometimes claimed, of English or Irish descent. He came of a family long settled at Custrin, Prussia, and his own father was induced to go to Geneva by George I. of England to open a school for English boys.

The Rev. Aldin Grout, who this week celebrated his 80th birthday at his home in Springfield, Mass., was one of the earliest missionaries among the Zulus, going to that country in 1834, and persistently and effectively laboring there for thirty-five years. He was prominently concerned in the formation of the Zulu tongue into a written language.

Jerome B. Chaffee is back in Colorado laying his plans to be the next Republican Governor. Recently he wrote a warm letter to United States Senator Bowen charging him with being too friendly with all the factions of the party. "You can't be friendly with Hill and me at the same time," he wrote. "You can't ride two horses." To this reproof Bowen answered very vigorously: "I wish you to understand, ——you, that neither can two horses ride me."

Senator Dawes writes to a friend that he bed spent the ten days ending about Aug. 26 in examining the Indian agencies along the Upper Missouri River, and at the time of writing was at Sioux City. He was about to go to Fort Nebraska, where the party would take wagons and travel into the interior some 250 miles. They would examine the Indian agencies through the interior of Nebraska and then start for the East. Mr. Dawes wrote that he hoped to be home before Sept. 19.

Ben: Perley Poore relates the following anecdote of Judge Black: "Judge Black was very absent-minded. Once, when he was coming to Washington, Mrs. Black said to him: 'I want you to promise me that you will put on a clean shirt every morning, and I have put six in your trunk. Please do, and don't let me see in Washington papers allusions to your dirty linen.' The Judge promised, left, and in a week returned. After speaking to his wife he went into his office, where he was soon absorbed in studying a case. After a while in came Mrs. Black. 'Why, Judge,' said she, 'what have you done with all the shirts you took to Washington?' 'Done with the shirts?' exclaimed the Judge, abstractedly. 'Yes, the shirts!' said the matron. 'Oh!' replied the Judge, 'why, I put on a clean one every morning, as I promised you I would.' 'Yes, Judge, but what did you do with those you took off? you have not brought a single one back.' The truth just then flashed on the Judge's mind, and an examination disclosed the fact that the old gentleman had put on a clean shirt every morning over those which he already wore."

CABLE NOTES.

The steamer Jersey City, from New York Aug. 21, has arrived at Bristol. She lost on the voyage 107 head of cattle and 110 sheep.

The funeral of Ivan Tourgueneff took place in the Russian church at Paris yesterday. Count Orloff and many journalists were present.

Prince Hohenlohe, some days ago, made a specific complaint against the crying on the Paris boulevards of a journal entitled the *Anti-Prussian*. That has been put a stop to.

At the session of the International Law Institute at Munich yesterday John F. Dillon, Professor of Law in the School of Columbia College, New York, was elected an associate member.

Reports from all parts of Russia state that the cattle plague continues with unabated fury. Over a million cattle have fallen victims to the plague within the last four years in European Russia alone.

The crew of the German brig Cromarty, from Progress, Mexico, have arrived at Portland. They report that the vessel, becoming disabled, was abandoned the 3d inst., after setting her on fire.

The Archbishops of Cincinnati, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and several other prelates are expected at the Vatican shortly to confer with the Propaganda upon the extension of the church regulations to the clergy of America.

A number of Legitimists intend issuing a vigorous protest against the action of the Countess de Chambord in expressing the wish that the position of chief mourner at the funeral of her husband should be held by the latter's nearest relative, and censuring her for thus prejudicing the memory of the deceased.

The words "Independence Americaine—1777-1882" are inscribed upon the statue of Lafayette, which was unveiled at Le Puy Thursday. In an address at the banquet which succeeded the unveiling Waldeck Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, declared nothing threatened the strength of the Government, and that France viewed with indifference the recent mourning ceremonies over a dead Monarchist. He asserted that no one seemed anxious to claim the heritage which must certainly entail banishment on the claimant.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Macbeth" at Haverly's.

"Macbeth" was given by the Thomas W. Keene combination last night before a middle-sized audience at Haverly's Theatre, the star essaying the title rôle and Miss C. Hamblin the part of Lady Macbeth. In point of noisy demonstration, of extravagant gesticulation, and an overdoing in every direction, Mr. Keene's Macbeth was a success, but furnished just by these qualities the evidence that the promises held out by Mr. Keene's first attempts as a tragedian have not been redeemed, and that Mr. Keene cares more for the plaudits of the masses than for the ideal in art. Weird, vacillating, and passion-tossed as the character of Macbeth may be, its impersonation needs artistic repose and finish. Its emotions must come from within, its inconsistence, its doubts, its ravings, must be forced into a human frame, not made excrescences to a shapeless body. This cardinal principle of dramatic art Mr. Keene does not seem to know, and in consequence his acting is rather mimicry than dramatic art. He leaps from one extreme to the other: he either speaks so low that his lines become a mere breath, or howls with such tremendous force that the sound becomes indistinct. Nor does he allow his muscles or limbs a moment's rest, but is constantly on the jump, so to speak, and so tires himself as well as the beholder. What little applause his acting elicited from the good-natured audience was gained by what is commonly called ranting, and there were frequent moments when people doubted whether they should smile or be affected to tears. The Lady Macbeth of Miss C. Hamblin was less demonstrative than her husband, but not a very artistic impersonation either. Her acting of the sleep-walking scene was especially flat and lacking in expression. The shudder the mere reading of the lines is apt to produce was probably felt by several in the audience while Miss Hamblin spoke her piece, clad in the conventional white robes. In the banquet scene she did some good work, however. As to the rest of the cast, they all took their cue from the star, and ranting was the order of the evening. This afternoon "The Lady of Lyons" will be given, and this evening Mr. Keene will bring his season to an end by appearing as Richard III.

Lincoln Park Concert.

Following is the program for the concert in Lincoln Park this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock:

1. March, "Merry War" ..... Strauss
2. Overture, "Marsaniello" ..... Auber
3. Waltz, "New Vienna" ..... Strauss
4. Selection, "Maritana" ..... Wallace
5. Overture, "Jolly Robbers" ..... Suppe
6. Some Day ..... Suppe
7. Potpourri Favorite Songs ..... Oiard
8. Waltz, "Wine, Women, and Song" ..... Strauss
9. Selection, "Fatinitza" ..... Suppe
10. Polka, "Light as a Feather" ..... Parlow
11. Plantation Songs ..... Couteno
12. Berlin Horse-Car ..... Jullien

FOREIGN.

Both France and China Ostensibly Anxious to Avoid a Conflict.

A Statement from the Marquis Tseng Regarding the Situation—Proposals.

Arrival of Admiral Pierre at Marseilles from Madagascar in a Dying Condition.

Famine Completing the Work of the Volcano in the Island of Java.

Survivors of the Ischian Horror Indignant at an Insult Offered the Italian King.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

SEEKING A BASIS OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The *National* announces that France has consented to negotiate with China for a treaty in settlement of the Tonquin question which shall be based upon that concluded by Nicolas Prosper Bourée with the Porte in 1868. That treaty provided that the Government of France should have the right to acquire property in the Ottoman Empire, in return for which France should aid the Porte against inroads from strangers.

THE CHINESE PROPOSALS.

The statement of China's proposals with reference to Tonquin, recently presented to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, contains the following bases of settlement which appeared to the Minister worthy of consideration: Firstly, the settlement of the question of Chinese suzerainty in Annam, in a form to be discussed hereafter; secondly, the delimitation of the frontier, providing a neutral zone between certain points.

THE HUE TREATY.

Under instructions from his Government, the Marquis Tseng has demanded that the French withdraw from the Hué treaty. Prime-Minister Ferry refused to comply, but gave assurances that the French will guarantee the integrity of the Chinese frontier.

DESIROUS OF PEACE.

Both Governments, France and China, are equally desirous of seeing a peaceful solution of the Tonquin question, if it can be effected with honor. The general sentiment favors the hope that all the issues involved may be admitted to the arbitration of England.

CHINESE LETTERS OPENED BY THE FRENCH.

A dispatch from Hong Kong states that Chinese merchants are leaving Holph Kong, not Canton, as previously reported, on account of the opening of their letters by the French authorities, who accuse them of writing to Chinese Mandarins.

TRANSPORTS ORDERED FOR FRENCH TROOPS.

Orders have been sent to Toulon and other naval stations to have transports ready for the embarkation by the latter part of September of 10,000 men for China.

A STATEMENT FROM THE MARQUIS TSENG.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *News* prints an interview with the Marquis Tseng in Paris. The Marquis declared the movements of the Chinese troops had been misrepresented, and that only necessary precautions had been taken to secure the frontier. Many Chinese, he said, had joined the Black Flags, but China had no solidarity with the latter. China was unable to renounce her suzerainty over Annam, but did not wish to make it more pronounced than hitherto. She would be satisfied with the status quo ante. The Marquis was unable to say whether China would recognize the Hué treaty, as he was ignorant of the terms thereof and of the person who signed it.

ADMIRAL PIERRE.

THE FRENCH SAILOR REACHES HOME FATALLY ILL.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 7.—Admiral Pierre, commander of the French fleet in Madagascar, recalled, has arrived dying.

SUMATRA AND JAVA.

THE CABLES BROKEN.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7.—Telegraphic communication with Sumatra has been disturbed. No news has yet been received from the Lampong Expedition, which left Batavia last Monday.

REPORT FROM A UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department from Commander Barker, of the United States steamship Enterprise, at Batavia, where she was directed to go for the purpose of investigating the results of the recent volcanic eruptions in that vicinity: "The Enterprise arrived on the 4th inst. Princess and Great Channels safe, Avox Bezes Channel all lights out except Java head. Dutch cruisers warn vessels."

BENEFIT FOR EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7.—A grand fête is announced for Sunday next, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the sufferers by the Ischia and Java disasters.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

BATAVIA, Sept. 7.—The official report of the recent disaster is not yet published. The number of natives killed at Bantam, Batavia, and Lampong is estimated at 30,000. The number of Europeans lost is unknown. The garrison and Dutch President at Telokbetong were saved. Terrible distress prevails at Telokbetong, as it is unapproachable by sea owing to the bay being filled with banks of pumice-stone. The telegraph line from Batavia to Telokbetong is destroyed.

FAMINE.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—A telegram from Batavia says a famine is completing the havoc there.

ISCHIA.

ROCHEFORT ATTACKS THE KING OF ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 7.—An article printed in the Paris *Intransigeant* by Henri Rochefort, abusing King Humbert, has aroused great indignation throughout Italy. The article accuses the King of having pocketed money subscribed by the French for the Ischia sufferers, while he at the same time was urging Germany to annihilate France. An Italian officer waited upon Rochefort and demanded satisfaction for the insult to his King, but Rochefort refused to grant him a hostile meeting.

INDIGNATION OF SURVIVORS.

NAPLES, Sept. 7.—At a meeting of a committee of Ischia survivors, held in this city today, a resolution was adopted declaring that they would refuse all proffers of aid, on the ground that when charity is offered them, in order to serve as a pretext for insulting their King, they feel that it is their duty to reject such charity, not only from France, but from the whole world.

BULGARIA.

THE PRINCE IN THE HANDS OF RUSSIAN EMISSARIES.

SOPHIA, Sept. 7.—The manifesto of the Prince Alexander announcing the appointment of the commission to draft a new constitution for Bulgaria is reported to have been forced upon the Prince by the Russian Envoy and the Russian Generals Sobolieff and Kaulbars. Prince Alexander, anxious to rid himself of the tutelage of the Generals, at first refused the demands of the Envoy. The latter then threatened if the Prince persisted in opposition a decree would be issued by the Czar releasing the Bulgarians from all allegiance to Alexander, and that Gen. Sobolieff would be appointed temporary regent. Upon this threat the Prince issued the manifesto.

O'SHAUGHNESSY

DENOUNCED BY HIS EX-CONSTITUENTS OF LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, Sept. 7.—[Special Cable.]—A largely-attended meeting was held here this evening to test the feelings of the citizens of this district in regard to the address of Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, issued Sept. 5, giving his reasons for resigning his seat in Parliament and refuting the statement that the Gladstone Ministry had purchased his resignation by appointing him to the life position of Registrar of the Petty Sessions of Dublin. The Lord-Mayor of Limerick presided, and speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen denouncing the action of Mr. O'Shaughnessy and the Government, and calling on all true Irishmen to come forward and by their votes in the coming election for Parliament show their indignation at the Government bribery system and their condemnation of the action of Mr. O'Shaughnessy in resigning his seat to take a life position under the Government for the purpose of electing a member to Parliament who would act in concert with the Liberal party. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Mr. O'Shaughnessy's address as an attempt to break the ranks of the Home-Rule party by one whose every action of the last few months and whose acceptance of office under the Government shows clearly that he had been bribed to create a confusion in the Home-Rule ranks and, if possible, to turn the tide of politics in favor of the Government, and asking Mr. Parnell to immediately nominate a candidate. Undivided support was pledged to any candidate whom he might name.

Mr. Abrahams, the ex-suspect, who refused to stand for Parliament from the Limerick district, although proffered Government support and assistance to enable him to secure the seat, said in an interview today that the fact that Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been bought over by the Gladstone Ministry to resign his seat was too palpable, and he could not lend his influence to defeat a Home-Rule candidate, although he was opposed to the policy of that party.

RIOTING.

A LULL IN CROATIA.

AGRAM, Sept. 7.—The Hungarian escutcheon with bilingual inscriptions was replaced today on two Government offices. The ceremony was made more imposing and effective by posting guards of military, a salute, and grand flourish of trumpets. There was no disturbance.

THE VIENNA CULPRITS.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—Ten rioters who led the workingmen's demonstration last night in the suburbs have been arrested.

A CRISIS AT HAND.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A Vienna dispatch says the National party, consisting of the Moderate Croatians, and forming a majority in the Landtag, has resolved that the nomination of Baron von Ramberg as successor to the Ban of Croatia is a breach of the Constitution. The situation is so serious that Baron von Ramberg has sent for military aid. Four regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service. Three battalions left Laibach for Croatia Friday. The rebel peasants are being paid for their services, and large quantities of arms are purchased in many Croatian towns.

At Vienna the troops are confined to the barracks as a precautionary measure in view of the riots last night.

TRADE.

COTTON.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Manchester *Guardian* says: The critical condition of the relations between France and China is a source of discouragement in the cotton-goods market. Purchases are being made sparingly, but prices are firm.

WOOL.

At the wool sales today 11,709 bales of Sydney and Port Phillip wool were sold.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

During August the British imports increased, compared with August of last year, £3,100,000. The exports decreased £174,000.

GRAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—A leading weekly grain circular says: Wet weather is greatly hindering the harvest work. Much grain is uncut. The position of ungathered crops is daily more critical. General trade is quiet, owing to the heavy stock on hand of foreign wheat. English wheat is one shilling higher, but the quality is not always satisfactory. Cargoes in all positions are rather lower. At today's market there was a fair attendance. Wheat was quiet, at about the late rate. Flour was steady. Corn was in good demand, and prices ranged two pence higher.

HAYTI.

REBEL SUCCESSES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 7.—The blockade of Jerimie and Jacmel has been raised by the insurgents, and those ports appear entirely in the hands of the rebels and open to receive supplies for the insurgent troops.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—Minister Langston, visiting at Washington from Hayti, says that Miragoane, an American merchant doing a large import and export business, has lost by the revolution $50,000 by the destruction of his store-building and his merchandise.

PERU.

IGLESIAS GAINING GROUND.

LIMA, Sept. 7.—The districts of San Juan and Colca and the people of San Lorenzo, Haverochiri, and Chongos have pledged adherence to Gen. Iglesias. Gana Blest has been appointed by Gen. Lynch Jefe-politico of Lima.

G. A. R. CAMP-FIRE.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The camp-fire lighted by Arline Post, No. 200, G. A. R., at Roseville, this county, yesterday was a huge affair and a grand success. The country for miles around sent representatives, while three trains from Zanesville at intervals during the day carried multitudes of soldiers and citizens, filling the grounds full of the most delighted people. The meeting was extended till 12 o'clock at night, the grove being lighted by bonfires and torches scattered over the grounds, giving the pondrous old trees a wierd, yet charming, appearance. It was a most enjoyable meeting of comrades, many of whom had not met since they were mustered out, and they here regaled themselves on pork and beans and old reminiscences to depletion. Speeches, songs, soldiers' recitals of incidents were happily indulged in on the platform, while groups of soldiers were standing about among the rows of tents on the ground renewing acquaintanceship formed in the years of the War. Time had made such changes in appearance as to require some study to remember each other. The fire will be extinguished this evening, closing the best soldiers' meeting ever held under the auspices of the G. A. R. in this country.

TIRED OF LIFE.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Last night in East Cleveland, beyond the city limits, Rudolph Schroeder tried to take his life by shooting himself. The attempt was unsuccessful, and he lay on the ground all through the chilly night with a pistol-ball through his lungs. Early this morning a couple of boys found him lying there and notified the Township Trustee, Mr. J. S. Blackwell, who procured a carriage and removed the suicide to the Huron Street Hospital. He lay there when the reporter called, panting for breath and groaning with pain at every inspiration. He is an upholsterer by trade and has been in this country about twenty years. He was at one time quite well off, but his wife was extravagant and ran through everything he had. Family trouble drove him from Chicago, where he had been living. He and his wife had had a bitter quarrel, and that was the chief incentive to self-destruction. He came to Cleveland about a month and a half ago expecting to find work at his trade, but was unsuccessful. Night before last, with the last money he had, $1.60, he bought a cheap revolver and fifty cartridges, wandered out to a field on the Shaker road belonging to the farm of Mr. James Haycox, and placing the revolver to his left side fired one charge, hoping to pierce the heart. His wound, however, is probably fatal. He is 45 years of age, and of German descent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—This afternoon Robert Granze, a well-known young man 21 years of age, son of a prominent citizen, and a business-man, left his place of business, and in the evening his dead body was found in his father's town barn. He had shot himself through the heart with a small pistol, and had been dead for some time when the body was found. The friends and relatives of the young man are at a loss to assign cause for his course, though it is stated that he has appeared somewhat melancholy of late, owing to failing health. He is well known on the South Side and his suicide creates a great sensation.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—A man giving the name of Rudolph Seniegel was found in a field in East Cleveland this morning, bleeding from a wound in the left breast. He was taken to the hospital, where he said he left home in Chicago on account of family trouble and came here. He wandered into the country last night and shot himself. He is likely to die from loss of blood.

LA METROPOLE.

Charges Made by the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A great sensation was caused today by the publication of a statement by Insurance-Commissioner Tarbox concerning the French insurance company, the Metropole, and the methods of its resident manager, John C. Paige, one of the best-known insurance men in the country. La Metropole was admitted to business in Massachusetts Nov. 4, 1870, Paige being appointed manager and the company depositing $200,000 with the State Treasurer as a guarantee fund for the protection of policyholders. The business of Metropole was not large, and May 30 last its risks were reinsured in the Niagara Company. In order to withdraw the guarantee fund it became necessary for the resident manager to satisfy the Insurance Commissioner that the accounts of the company were all right, and Commissioner Tarbox sent Special-Examiner Plympton to examine the books. This inspection began July 3 and lasted until Sept. 5. Mr. Plympton made a long report, on which Commissioner Tarbox today issued a statement, the essential features of which follow:

The annual statement of the condition of the company the 31st of December, 1882, was false in respect to the amount of outstanding risks and liabilities. At that date the actual amount of the risks was $6,773,041.09, and the actual amount of the premiums thereon $90,957.96 more than the amounts returned in the statement. By the statement the amount of reinsurance claimed as credit was $18,101.92, with a premium value of $357,278.45, whereas the examiner found the true amount to be $7,429,648 of reinsured risks, with a premium value of $104,802.14—a difference of $10,672,345 of risk and $153,476.31 of premium. The liabilities were understated by $45,478. The statement, when made to the department, was known by the certifying officer to be a speculative approximation, and not an accurate exhibit of the financial condition of the company. Subsequently—in February, 1883—the books of the company were made up complete, exhibits were drawn off, and its true condition was made known to its officers, but no information of the matter was communicated to the department. After the examination was begun, however, and detection seemed imminent, the falsity of the annual statement was disclosed to the department by the resident manager. One hundred and eight risks upon property in this Commonwealth were found to be reinsured in companies not authorized to transact business in Massachusetts. This was in violation of statutes which prohibit such reinsurance under a penalty of a fine of $500 for each offense. It was also discovered that the books of the company were so inaccurately kept, from carelessness or design, that an ascertainment of the true condition of its affairs was only possible by a systematic and minute investigation. The company has ceased to do business in Massachusetts, and provision has been made by the home office for the payment of losses and the cost of the reinsurance of outstanding risks. Its application for authority to reduce its assets held in trust for the protection of the United States creditors has been withdrawn with its deposits intact. Its policy-holders, therefore, seem amply secured. Mr. Paige says the books containing the accounts of the Métropole Company are in a very imperfect state, owing to the illness of the clerks when the annual statement had to be made up last December, and that in a business of more than $2,000,000 in premiums and $30,000,000 in risks some clerical errors were to be expected.

GROWING COLDER.

The Temperature Dangerously Near the Freezing Point at Milwaukee at 1:30 This Morning—Bad for Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8—1:30 a. m.—[Special.]—A sudden and severe change in the weather took place yesterday. The morning was bright and beautiful, but before noon the mercury dropped and a slight, cold rain fell, followed by high wind. The weather grew cold, and at midnight the thermometer registered 48 degrees, a fall of 25 degrees during the last twenty-four hours, and of 18 degrees below the highest point of the day.

CONVICT SHOT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Thursday morning about 2 o'clock John Kilby, a guard at Grant's Convict Camp, near Atlanta, shot and fatally wounded Henry Robinson, a convict, sentenced to three years for safe-cracking. Robinson had managed some way to slip his shackles and then cut his way out of the prison building. The weapon used by the guard was a shotgun, loaded heavily with buckshot. John Wade also cut his way out at the same time and escaped. Robinson is from Kentucky, and is well connected. Further than this he, however, refuses to say. An effort was made to keep the affair dark. It leaked out, however, tonight by Kilby telling his wife, who distributed it among the neighbors.

CAN'T FIGHT IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Gov. Ireland, on the subject of the proposed prize-fight on Texas soil, says he will most certainly use every means in his power to prevent it. When asked if there is any law of the State against prize-fighting he said: "There is not, technically speaking, but the participants in such an affair could be fined for disturbing the peace, and I would use my authority to prevent what I would regard as an unlawful assemblage." The Attorney-General agrees with the Governor as to the law on the subject, and denies expressing the opinion that the pugilists would be exempt from molestation in this State.

ST. LOUIS' FIRE CHIEF.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Mayor Ewing last evening sent to the Council the nomination of Capt. Charles Evans, of the Underwriters' Salvage Corps, and formerly of Chicago, to be Chief of the Fire Department. The Council will probably act on the nomination next Tuesday night. It is not thought probable it will be confirmed, but as Evans is not the Mayor's choice, and as the Council and the Mayor are still at loggerheads, Chief Sexton, who has held the position for thirty years, may have to step out.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—For some weeks past burglaries and attempted burglaries have been reported in various parts of this city. Tonight the police succeeded in capturing one of the burglars, Hanley Foust. He is a young man only 22 years old. He had, when caught, a complete and finely-finished set of burglar's tools, and a large amount of stolen goods, including valuable jewelry, etc., some of which was recognized as articles stolen from Mr. Gallantine's house.

DEATH UNDER A PALACE.

[London *Truth*.]—Extensive works have been in progress at Leigh Court, Somersetshire, during the last few weeks, and I learned that it has been discovered that the drainage was in a truly shocking condition. Under the floor of one of the principal rooms there was found a large sewer, which had evidently been in a defective state for a long time, as everything in its vicinity was saturated with sewage. The fatal illness of Miss Miles was undoubtedly caused by sewer gas. I wonder how many "stately homes" would be found in a satisfactory condition in this important respect?

DR. H. WEBSTER JONES.

True Story of His Elopement with Mrs. Rudolph A. Bigelow.

A Strange Infatuation, Unaccountable Save on the Score of Insanity.

He Is Supposed to Have Sailed for Liverpool or Australia.

For several weeks there have been grave rumors in circulation affecting the personal and professional character of Dr. H. Webster Jones, who for many years has resided at No. 49 Ada street. THE TRIBUNE has chosen not to give currency to these rumors, or to promote their circulation in any way. They have, however, found publication in other newspapers in a form so distorted and injurious that a true statement of the facts is deemed best by the friends of the accused. It is not to be denied that Dr. Jones has left Chicago never to return; he has left too in company with a woman not his wife, but, it is believed, the wife of another man. When this is told the worst that can be said of him is completed. The allegation that Dr. Jones was guilty of unprofessionable conduct or that he had been convicted of improprieties of any kind with his lady patients or that he had been chased out town at the muzzle of a revolver by an angry husband is absolutely without foundation in fact. His professional reputation is as spotless as it has ever been in this city. He has simply became infatuated with a beautiful woman, and, in "an insane freak," as one of his friends describes it, has left the city with her, never to return. He has wrecked his professional prospects and sacrificed his social position to gratify a passion that he could not control. His conduct cannot be explained by his friends upon any other hypothesis than that of partial dementia. Of all the men in the City of Chicago he was one of whom this action might last have been expected. He was singularly pure and upright in all his modes of thought and habits of speech; as refined and sensitive as a woman; a man from whom a lewd word or suggestion was never heard. His habits were in all respects good. He was practically a teetotaler, abstained wholly from the use of tobacco, and was, if anything, too finical in his observance of all the laws of health. He seemed to have all the appetites of the body under complete control. He was a married man, and his character as such was irreproachable up to a short time ago. He was an educated and cultivated man; a member of the best clubs; a correspondent of learned socfeties, a student, and a recognized authority all over the Northwest in his specialty—gynæcology. He had the largest professional practice in Chicago, from which he derived an annual income of upwards of $30,000 a year. He was a hard worker, being up at all hours of the day and night. As a skilful obstetrician he was in great request in all parts of the city, especially on the West Side, and of late years on the North Side, where he had a constantly-growing fashionable practice. During his residence in Chicago he has assisted at the birth of 2,000 children. That he should deliberately sacrifice everything he had for the sake of a woman not his wife cannot be explained by his friends except by supposing that his mind through overwork had grown weak and his judgment became impaired.

With these few words of introduction the facts of the case may be given as concisely as possible.

Dr. Jones graduated some twenty-four years ago, and shortly afterward was married and came to Chicago. By reason of his professional skill and personal magnetism he in time acquired a large practice, the roll of his patrons containing the names of many of the wealthiest and best known people in the city. The society of the Doctor and his wife was much sought after, because it was worth the seeking. The Doctor grew rich and popular. No physician in the city had a more promising outlook.

A few weeks ago society was shocked by rumors to the effect that he had closed his house, deserted his wife, and gone abroad. A careful investigation shows that the statements are true.

Some four years ago Dr. Jones became acquainted, in a professional way, with a Mrs. Marion Beatrice Dean, a woman of no mean literary ability and of many personal attractions. He was infatuated with her from the first, notwithstanding the fact that she had buried one husband, been divorced from a second, and was then looking for a third, all of which he knew. Learning that she was in need of money he made arrangements by which her wants could be supplied without her knowledge, and in such a way that she was led to believe that her liberal income was the legitimate result of her literary labors. The friends of the Doctor wondered at this strange fancy, but thought it a mere freak of genius, and that time would kill it. With time, however, its strength increased. He thought, or said he thought, the woman was the brightest and ablest of her sex—that she could excel Sara Bernhardt on the stage if she was ever given an opportunity to display her talents.

Meanwhile Mrs. Dean was married to Rudolph A. Bigelow two years ago last June. Bigelow was at that time in the employ of Marshall Field & Co., and is now Secretary of a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of rubber furnishing goods at No. 122 Market street. They lived in La Salle for a time and in suburban towns, and in October last rented a flat at No. 631 Fulton street.

By her second husband Mrs. Dean had two children, and Bigelow was the father of a third. The last and one of the first died, and only a girl of 5 years remains.

After Mrs. Dean's marriage to Bigelow the relations between the Jones and Bigelow families were socially intimate, visits and dinners being exchanged at all reasonable hours. But aside from these social courtesies it was observed that the Doctor would spend all of his leisure time at the Bigelow mansion, and that his carriage was always at the disposal of Mrs. Bigelow.

Some six weeks ago Mrs. Bigelow left the city, ostensibly to visit friends in Indiana, but told a few friends here that she was going never to return, and left a note for her husband to that effect. Two weeks later Dr. Jones left the city. It is understood that they met, but there are two stories as to where they have gone. One is that they sailed on a steamer from Quebec for Liverpool; another is that they sailed from New York on a clipper ship bound for Australia. Both reports concur in this: that Dr. H. Webster Jones and Mrs. Rudolph A. Bigelow have left America in company.

The wife of Dr. Jones is with relatives in Connecticut. A gentleman who has been intimately acquainted with Dr. Jones, as well as with his patrons, for many years, stated last evening that he had yet to hear of any unprofessional conduct on the part of the Doctor in the course of his practice. He was scrupulously exact, almost to a fault, in his dealings with his patients. His infatuation for the woman with whom it was alleged he had gone abroad could only be called a species of insanity. He had wealth, society, popularity—everything that makes life worth the living—and yet he sacrificed all.

LATEST MARINE NEWS.

Additional Storm Notes—The Life-Saving Board Adjourns.

At 1 o'clock this morning a reporter called at the Life-Saving Station and found a portion of the crew patrolling the beach and keeping a vigilant watch for vessels in distress. Quite a number of vessels were at anchor outside. The wind hauled around to the northwest about midnight and was blowing at the rate of about forty miles an hour. The change in its course, however, lessened the danger of vessels going ashore in this vicinity.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 7.—The new breakwater building was broken to pieces by last night's storm and strewn all along the shore. It will prove a total loss. The boats were all kept here for the day by the storm. Some got away today and others go tonight.

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—The steamer Celtic from Montreal, and sailed for Chicago; schooner C. J. Mixer from Detroit, and sailed for Chicago.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—The schooners Preston from Chicago, rye; Belle Mitchell, Chicago, corn; G. B. Sloan, Chicago, corn; Hoboken, Chicago, corn.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Semana, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Seagull, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Bolivia, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; propellers Oneida, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Ocean, Montreal to St. Catharines, passengers and freight. Passed down—Steamers Glasgow and barges, Pequaning, to Ogdensburg, lumber; Abercorn and barges, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; schooner T. M. Rogers, Lorine to Brockville, coal; Paragon, Cleveland to Cobourg, coal; A. J. Cumming, Chicago, corn; J. T. Mott, Cleveland to Brockville, coal; propellers Van Allan, Cleveland to Port Hope, coal; Niagara, Manistee to Kingston, lumber; America, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The schooner Explorer, owned by M. Lewis, of Goderich, salt-laden, from Goderich to Cove Island, was lost with all hands on Greenough Shoal during the gale of last Tuesday. There was no insurance on either the vessel or cargo. The names of those lost are Capt. Charles Woods, John Macdonald, M. Healc, and Walter Crane, son of Albert Crane, of Chicago, who was on a pleasure trip.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A regular fall gale from the northeast has prevailed today and a tremendous sea is running outside. No disasters have been reported as yet resulting from the storm, but it is probable that some have occurred. The regular line boats did not leave tonight. The steamer City of Milwaukee left for Grand Haven this afternoon but was obliged to run back. The schooners A. Bronson and Odd-Fellow ran back. At dusk tonight several light vessels were making the harbor. In the bay at dark were the schooners Maverick, Rising Star, City of Green Bay, grain-laden for Chicago. The schooner Lucerne, light from this port, and an unknown three-and-after. In the harbor were the schooners Golden Fleece, C. J. Magill, and Frank D. Parker, grain-laden from Chicago; the steam-barge W. L. Wetmore and consort Brunette, light from Chicago for Escanaba; schooners Anna Maria, Peoria, Libbie Nau, Jessie Winters, M. J. Capron, Manner, Mars, Starke, Ellen Spry, light from Chicago; tug C. M. Charnley, with a schooner lumber-laden for Chicago. The schooner Knight Templar came in leaking. The barge Annie Sherwood, coal-laden from Buffalo, came in today with her foremast-head and foresail gone. She lost them in a heavy blow on Lake Erie. The mate of the steamer City of Milwaukee fell into the river today, and had a narrow escape from drowning, being under water fully a minute, but succeeded in catching a line, and was dragged on board. The tug Emma Dwyer towed the disabled tug R. Davis from Sheboygan today, and she was docked for a new shaft. The tug Dexter broke her crank today while in the river, and will be laid up for several days. Theodore Lawrence has sold the schooner Rover, of Green Bay, to Alexander Lawrence. The Sea Star came in light today, and went into dry-dock for repairs. The schooner Emma L. Coyne left for Chicago this afternoon, and the schooner Itasca this evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Julie P. Smith, a well-known novelist, was killed at her summer residence in New Hartford this morning. She was driving with her husband, when the horse ran away.

The Governor

told the truth when he said Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion Remedy had no equal. Druggists, 25c.

Just the thing in dining-room chairs and tables at Holton's, 238 Wabash avenue.

Novelties in upholstered chairs of their own creating at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Warning!

It is not to be wondered at that most Americans are dyspeptics. Swallowing ice-cold drinks on a hot summer day does the mischief. Why then not add 10 drops of **Angostura Bitters**, the world-renowned Tonic of exquisite flavor, and thus avoid all danger of cold in the stomach.

Lundberg's
Rheinish Cologne.

Cuticura
REMEDIES
THE GREAT SKIN CURES

To Cleanse the Skin, Scalp, and Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, and Contagious Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and Infantile Skin Tortures, the Cuticura Remedies are infallible. Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and thus removes the cause. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, restores the Complexion. Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, and for rough, chapped, or greasy skin, blackheads, blotches, and baby humors. Cuticura Remedies are the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State-st., Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the Cuticura Remedies, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: Our little boy was terrib

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Agencies Report the Outlook for Fall Business Extremely Good.

Favorable Showing of the Jobbing Trade of Northwestern Cities for August.

Canadian Cotton Manufacturers Curtailing Production—Combination of Cotton-Seed Oil Mills.

Assignment of G. Schollian, a General Dealer at Des Moines—Bankrupt Estates.

STATE OF TRADE.

"BRADSTREET'S" REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—In order to get at the facts with reference to the condition of the jobbing trade at leading distributing points throughout the United States, *Bradstreet's* has through its correspondents in those cities made careful inquiry as well into the condition of stocks of staples as the state of trade during August, and present prospects for business during the autumn. The very extensive nature of the field covered is made apparent by forty-seven replies, which will be published tomorrow. An examination of the reports reveals that jobbers have very generally been exercising a marked degree of caution during the last year. This fact is of no less interest than that buyers have vied with them in retraining from anticipating their wants, and to a large degree in reducing stocks to a basis more in consonance therewith. The prominent exception to the very general report that stocks are about the same, or notably less, than at the corresponding time last year is in dry goods, stocks of which at many points are reported full, and at some cities to be larger than they were Sept. 1, 1882. Still, the general statement will hold good that in considering the jobbing trade as a whole stocks have been materially reduced during the last commercial year, and wholesale merchants now find themselves in a position to anticipate their known wants without carrying an excessive quantity of goods.

Nowhere more than in the Northwest, particularly in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota, have interior buyers followed with special persistency the plan of taking for immediate wants only and paying cash. The excellent crops which have now been assured to that region have to a certain extent removed this tendency to limit desires in making purchases, and the fall trade opens briskly. Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Kansas City take first place in reporting totals of August transactions with jobbers in excess of that of August in 1882. At those cities the outlook for a continuance of a brisk business is excellent.

In the South, while some fault is found with the prospects of business, owing to the ravages of drouth and the short cotton crop, there are competent judges who state the improved position of the Southern farmer, in reducing his indebtedness, and the probable enhanced value of his product, owing to decreased yields, will still leave him in a better financial position than a year ago.

In the East, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore all appear to be experiencing a great-improved volume of business, and the outlook at those cities is reported to be for a good average trade. The derangement in the position of the woolen and cotton mills at Philadelphia and the late business embarrassments at Boston have delayed the fall movement in each case, though newly-received and increasing orders indicate an active season, even if at small profits. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and a few other and smaller cities have not yet felt the full impulse of the fall movement, but merchants at those points are hopeful and confident. The reports scarcely admit of a doubt that a genuine revival from the bedrock of the preceding commercial season has been begun.

Wheat has declined over two cents per bushel on the New York market during the week, but has sustained a partial recovery since, owing to the covering of shorts, a reported injury, and reports of unfavorable weather at the West. Provisions declined sharply in the first half of the week, but Thursday and Friday recovered a good portion thereof, closing firm. Petroleum has not varied materially in prices of certificates of crude. Ocean freights have been firmer of late. Coal is going off in many instances at less than the August rates, notwithstanding the August advance, but the movement is a full one from the mines. Pig-iron is not accumulating, and recent sales, while small, aggregate in excess of like weeks in 1882. Steel-rail production is heavy, and some large contracts are in sight. There has been a well-sustained demand for wool in all markets, and values have ruled firm on all descriptions.

There were 149 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week, 16 more than the preceding week, 21 more than the corresponding week of 1882, and 77 more than the same week of 1881.

DUN'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, report that in the week just closing nothing occurred of a character adverse to a steady improvement of trade. It is true the exchanges show a considerable decline in transactions, but this may be the result of hesitation and embarrassment growing out of the recent heavy depression in securities and produce. But, notwithstanding this fact, the figures show that the volume of business is large on the whole, and larger than ever before at about half the leading centres outside New York. All indications point to the fact that general business is getting into better shape steadily, and the assurance of good crops and a fair market abroad for our products is stimulating most lines of trade. In this city dry-goods interests seem in the main healthy, and the demand is beginning to be quite active, absorbing large quantities of goods. In the grocery trade the situation seems to be equally favorable. The demand for iron continues slow and quotations about steady. Considerable improvement in the stock market has had a beneficial effect upon the tone of trade, while the case in money and the generally favorable condition of legitimate business increases the feeling of confidence that the autumn trade will be a satisfactory one.

The business failures reported throughout the United States and Canada during the last seven days number 157, as compared with 186 last week, a decrease of 29. Distribution: New England States, 15; Middle, 29; Western, 48; Southern, 23; Pacific States and Territories, 13; New York City, 4; Canada, 25.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ASSIGNMENT YESTERDAY.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—G. Schollian, dealer in clothing, boots and shoes, etc., in this city, made an assignment this morning to William Lowther. His liabilities are in the neighborhood of $15,000, largely owing to Dubuque creditors, and some in Chicago. His assets are considerable, and if sold at their full value they would nearly cover the liabilities.

SCHEDULE FILED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Schedules in the assignment of Isaac W. Taussig and Moritz Hammerschlag, of the firm of Taussig & Hammerschlag, to William R. Barrickio were filed today. They state the liabilities to be $214,833, the nominal assets $149,948, and the actual assets $38,806. Among the creditors is the First National Bank of Chicago, $4,600.

SALE OF A SOAP FACTORY.

The property here of the assigned soap firm of Jesse Oakley & Co., including the factory and appliances for making soaps, perfumes, etc., was all sold at auction. It realized between $30,000 and $40,000.

PARKER & GANNETT.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—An adjourned meeting of creditors of Parker & Gannett, of Springfield, was held this afternoon. The Advisory Committee reported that the firm was unable since yesterday's meeting to raise cash enough to pay 50 per cent, as it hoped. The committee recommended further time. It is expected the money can be raised. The property was placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of creditors.

COTTON.

CURTAILING PRODUCTION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—As a result of the labors of the conference of cotton manufacturers just concluded at Montreal, in addition to what has already been stated, they have agreed to run their mills only four days per week in view of the large overproduction. Modifications are to be made in regard to the time of payment and the rebate system now in practice. It is also proposed to raise the price of cotton, to leave a larger margin of profit to the manufacturer, as the high tariff in operation will protect them in doing this. Those who have been led into investing in cotton factories are likely to lose heavily. Stocks which sold at 138 twelve months ago are heavy on the market at 85.

COMBINATION OF COTTON-SEED OIL MILLS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A movement is on foot here among several of the cotton-seed oil mills to combine and reduce expenses by employing one man to purchase seed, instead of one for each mill as is now the case. It is thought that if this combination is formed it will bring to Memphis much more seed than is now received. The mills that were mentioned as preparing to form the combination are the Panola City, Gayoso, Hanover, and Memphis. The arrangements have not been perfected, but it is being canvassed among the officers of the mills named. It is said in favor of the combination that a higher price for seed can be paid without additional cost of manufacturing. It would also in a measure crush out opposition mills in the interior adjacent to Memphis and concentrate all seed here.

OTHER TOPICS.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The imports of dry goods at New York for the week ended today were $2,551,682, and the amount marketed, $2,531,156. The total imports since Jan. 1 were $89,217,086, against $96,499,732 for the same period last year, and the amount marketed, $87,630,652, against $94,819,361 for the same time in 1880.

SHIP-YARDS CLOSED.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The great falling-off in demand for wooden ships has led to a large number of ship-yards in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being closed. Several contracts have been made by Canadian ship-owners with Scotch shipbuilders for iron vessels to be delivered early in the spring.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, fair weather and warmer east to south winds during the day, falling barometer, local rains during the night.

For the Gulf States, fair weather during the day, increasing cloudiness, and local rains, stationary or slight fall in temperature, variable winds, shifting to northerly in the west portions, rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, threatening weather and rain, much colder north to west winds, higher barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, rain, followed by colder, partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to north and west, higher barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, rain, followed by clearing weather in the southeast portions, fair weather in the northern portions, northeast to northwest winds, generally cold weather and frosts, rising followed in the northwest portions by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, local rains, followed by clearing, colder weather in the southern portions, with higher barometer, clearer fair weather, north to east winds, and rising followed by falling barometer in the northern portions.

For California fair weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee.

For Colorado, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

Bulletin—A storm of considerable energy is central in the Lower Lake region. The cold wave extends over the Upper Lake region and Northwest. Warmer fair weather prevails in the Southern States, with winds generally from east to south. Much colder northerly winds prevail in the Upper Lake region and Northwest, and threatening weather and rain in Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Warm southerly winds and rain are reported in the Lower Lake region and Ohio Valley. Much colder cloudy weather and rain for the Lower Lake region Saturday night, followed by clearing weather Sunday. Cold fair weather is indicated for the Upper Lake region and Northwest Saturday night and Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther., 7:35 a. m.	Ther., 10:35 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	55	69	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	66	70	W	Fresh	*	Lt rain
Cairo	81	91	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	70	89	S.E.	Fresh	.65	Cldy.
Chicago	69	80	S	Fresh	.05	Lt rain
Cincinnati	78	91	S	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	74	85	S	Brisk	*	Cldy.
Deadwood			N.W.			
Huron, Dak	50	82	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	74	91	E	Light	.18	Clear.
Des Moines	65	81	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	86	91	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Escanaba	45	62	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Ft. Assiniboine	50	58	N.E.	Brisk		
Fort Buford	46	52	N	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	50	52	N	Light	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	60	69	N.E.	Brisk	0	Cldy.
Keokuk	81	87	N	Fresh	0	Cldy.
La Crosse	65	80	N	Fresh	0	Cldy.
Leavenworth	80	90	N	Brisk	0	Cldy.
Louisville	82	73	S	Light	*	Clear.
Memphis	85	93	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	58	68	N	Brisk	0	Cldy.
Nashville	79	87	W	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	64	84	W		0	Clear.
Omaha	64	84	N	Fresh	0	Cldy.
Pemgrand, Dak	50	74	N	Fresh	0	Cldy.
St. Louis	84	70	N	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Paul	50	64	N.E.	Light	*	Clear.
Toledo	68	80	S	Fresh	.02	Th'ng.
Toronto	62	69	S.E.	Fresh	.11	Lt rain
Vicksburg	90	79	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	59	81	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	46	44	N	Brisk	.03	Cldy.
Salt Lake	86	80	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain.	Weather
6:35 a. m.	29.858	61.0	72	S. W.	8	.....	Cloudy.
10:35 a. m.	29.845	68.9	68	S. W.	12	.....	Cloudy.
2:35 p. m.	29.843	69.0	67	N. W.	14	.....	Cloudy.
6:35 p. m.	29.971	64.5	83	N.	17	.....	Cloudy.
10:35 p. m.	30.038	56.5	93	N.	12	.05	Lt. rain.

THOMAS BURT, M. P.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Thomas Burt, the representative of the Borough of Morpeth, Northumberland, Eng., in the British Parliament, arrived in this city last evening. Mr. Burt is one of the eminent Radicals of England and one of the most distinguished representatives of the laboring-men in that country. He comes here to visit Mr. Joseph Fairbairn, who was a fellow-miner and colaborer with him in the early days of the great popular economic and political agitation in England. On being interviewed by a TRIBUNE representative he expressed himself as being delighted with this country and a warm admirer of its institutions. His wife accompanies him on his visit.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—William Atherton, alias George H. Thomas, has been arrested here suspected of being a fugitive from justice. Letters in his room show he is wanted in Southeastern Missouri and other places for great crimes, and when arrested was attempting to leave the country. After being jailed he telegraphed to Florida to Doc Bethridge, who, on arriving, registered as J. H. Humphreys. The latter, at jail, gave the prisoner $800 for his defense. Thomas also telegraphed to Ohio and $250 were sent him, with a telegram that $1,000 would be sent if needed. The prisoner is held in $5,000 bail. The officers claim they have captured a noted criminal.

THE DUTY ON IRON RODS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—One of the most important questions awaiting the decision of Secretary Folger is what rate of duty shall be assessed upon iron rods. The Collector at Boston has ruled in favor of the higher rate of duty, the Collector at New York in favor of the lower rate, and both sides have appealed. The wire-rod manufacturers of course desire to have the higher rate fixed, and those who make wire-rod goods want the lower rate. Considerable money is involved.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

The Ætna Insurance Company Sued by the City of Springfield—Swindled a Granger.

A Lady Rider Thrown and Hurt at the Iowa State Fair—Methodist Conference—Obituary.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to the following: The United States Clothing Manufacturing Company of Chicago, capital $25,000; incorporators, Martin Barbe, Morris Barbe, and Frederick E. Springer. The Pontiac Live-Stock Company of Livingston County, capital $50,000; incorporators, Orden P. Bourland, Malcolm G. Maples, John A. Montgomery, and John D. Scouller. The Aledo Hunting and Fishing Club, for protection of fish and game and the enjoyment of sport; incorporators, Richard J. Graham, Isaac R. Vincent, Jacob Cool, George B. Morgan, and others. The Chicago Accident & Life Association was also licensed. This is the first application under the new law authorizing the incorporation of accident insurance companies to furnish life and accident insurance. The incorporators are William R. Manlove, George Ezra, John W. Coons, Thomas M. Nelson, and Stephen C. Knight.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

A suit has been brought by the city against Beech & Ticknor as agents of the Ætna Fire-Insurance Company, for the recovery of 2 per cent of their premiums upon property insured in the city, but located out. The law provides in general terms that the 2 per cent shall be paid on all insurance risks taken in the city. The Ætna Company takes the ground that this does not apply to property located outside, even though it is insured at the city office, and they are resisting payment on those risks. The judgment before the magistrate was against the city on the ground of insufficient proof, but the case has been appealed.

THE VIRDEN FIRE.

The origin of the fire at Virden by which an old lady and two children were burned to death is still a mystery. It is believed, however, to have originated by boys at play lighting matches. A public meeting was held at Virden last evening to render assistance to Mr. Everett's family.

ARRESTED.

Reuben Clark, who stole a horse and buggy from L. C. Good at Vandalia, was captured in this city today with the outfit.

ENJOINED.

The Auditor has received notice of an injunction granted by the Pulaski Circuit Court restraining him from making further levies for the payment of interest on Pulaski County bonds issued in aid of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad.

A GRANGER SWINDLED.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Josiah Sutton, a poor but industrious farmer near Humboldt, this county, was yesterday swindled out of a thousand dollars by a confidence man in Cincinnati, who represented himself as being a nephew of James T. Craig, a leading lawyer of this city. Sutton had just sold his crop of broom-corn when he fell into the hands of the swindler and lost the proceeds of a whole year's hard labor.

FIVE GENERATIONS.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—An exceedingly unique gathering occurred today at the residence of James Spencer, near Murrayville. It was in honor of Elisha Spencer, who is in his 90th year, and is without doubt the oldest person in the county, if not in the State. Mr. Spencer's son is in his 73d year. He has a granddaughter who is in her 47th year, a great-granddaughter who is 28, and great-great-granddaughters, twins, who are in their 13th year. Five generations were represented. Mr. Spencer's life spans the whole constitutional history of the United States. Indeed, he was born before the United States had a President.

OBITUARY.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Redhed, wife of William Redhed, one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens, went to Europe with her husband last June. She died soon after her arrival in England, and her remains have just been received by friends in this city.

OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The annual picnic and reunion of the old settlers of Peoria County took place yesterday at Truitt's Grove, near Chillicothe. An exceedingly pleasant and agreeable time was had, composed of speech-making and recitations of poems, and a general interchange of early recollections. John Todhunter, of this city, was reelected President of the association for the coming year.

W. C. T. U.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, which has been in session in Galena this week, closed tonight with a mass-meeting at Turner-Hall, which was addressed by Mary Allen West, of Galesburg, President of the State organization. The following officers were elected this afternoon: President, Miss Addie Goodrich, Yellow Creek; Secretary, Miss Kitty Wang, New Milford; Treasurer, Miss Spencer Rising, Lena; Financial Secretary, Miss Jennie Southgate, Rockford.

COUNTY FAIR.

MACOMB, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The McDonough County Fair closed today. The display in most departments was good. The ex-soldiers of the county met in reunion on the grounds yesterday and today. This afternoon ex-Gov. Ogiesby and Col. L. H. Walters, of Kansas City, delivered fine addresses. Both the fair and reunion were successful, and good crowds attended.

IOWA.

MRS. CRONE STILL ALIVE.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Margaret Crone, who was so terribly slashed by her husband Wednesday night was still alive this evening, though the doctors think her death merely a question of time. She lies at the house of a neighbor to which she dragged herself after escaping from her husband. The room in which the cutting occurred bears numerous evidences of the fearful struggle, the walls and floor being bespattered with the blood of the woman who fought hard to defend herself against the attack of her brutal husband. Crone had a hearing before 'Squire Herrel, of Pleasant Grove Township, who held him in $10,000 bail, in default of which he was brought to this city this morning and placed in jail.

IOWA METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The principal business of the Iowa Methodist Conference today was the election of delegates to the General Conference to be held at Philadelphia next year, and resulted in the choice of Dr. J. C. W. Coxe, S. S. Murphy, and J. W. McDonald. The remainder of the session was devoted to routine business, addresses on various subjects, and reading reports. The lay electoral conference was also held for the purpose of electing two lay delegates to the general conference, the choice falling upon Dr. D. A. Hurst, of Oskaloosa, and D. H. Emery, of Ottumwa. Judge J. C. Powers, of Burlington, and L. F. Ellsworth, of Mauch Chunk, were chosen as alternates.

TILL-TAPPING.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Till-tappers succeeded in forcibly worked the stores of F. Hooker & Co., jewelers, today, capturing $394, and Barquist & Moore's, securing $400. In each case the attention of the solitary clerk in the room was engaged by a couple of persons while a confederate made away with the spoils.

ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

F. D. Command was arrested at Lawrence, Kas., and brought to this city today upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Command is said to belong to a gang who have been working several Iowa cities, their plan of operating being to buy a draft on an Eastern bank, and later obtained a duplicate under pretense of having lost the original. They then got both the original and duplicate cashed. This was done with the Citizens' National Bank of this city to the extent of $1,500. The bank, however, did not lose it.

ACCIDENT TO A LADY RIDER.

During the ten-mile race of lady equestriennes on the State fair-grounds today Miss Devere was thrown from her horse by the turning of the saddle, and quite severely injured. The horse stepped upon her face, knocking out nearly all her teeth.

WISCONSIN.

IMPORTANT LAND SUITS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Leading lawyers of this city have been retained by Carl Honkwitz to defend him in a suit in ejectment begun in the United States Court at Madison for the possession of lands in Wood County by descendants and grantees of one Edwin Poe, who obtained the Government title in 1856. Similar actions have been commenced against other parties. The total number of acres involved is 700, excellent timber and farming lands, located near Marshfield, and valued at $45,000. Honkwitz claims titles by warranty-deed from one William H. Upham, of Marshfield, and has thrown the defense upon his grantor.

MASS FOR THE LOST ON THE LADY ELGIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—Mass will be sung at St. John's Cathedral tomorrow morning in memory of the 300 souls lost on the steamer Lady Elgin, which went down on Lake Michigan twenty-three years ago. The occasion was an excursion of the Union Guard to Chicago, and a storm occurred on the return trip. Relatives have arranged for perpetual mass to propitiate their spirits in the mystic land and perpetuate their memory in the hearts of the people.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES DISMISSED.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Nearly 100 boilermakers, machinists, and car-builders employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in this city were dismissed today, and it is thought the company contemplates removing the shops to Oxford Junction, Ia., where most of the rebuilding for the southwestern lines of the company is now being done. The officials of the company refuse to acknowledge or deny the report. The Superintendent and Train-Dispatcher of the Mineral Point Branch were dismissed yesterday, and it is thought that division will be managed by the officers of the Southwestern Line.

AID FOR MINNESOTA CYCLONE SUFFERERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The efforts of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to obtain aid for the sufferers at Rochester, Minn., have resulted in raising over $2,000, which will be forwarded at once.

INDIANA.

MAJ. E. A. TRUAX.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Maj. E. A. TRUAX, bookkeeper of the National Branch Bank and a prominent Presbyterian, died very suddenly at midnight of heart disease. He was a paymaster in the late War, and was well and favorably known at Cincinnati and in the West. His age was 56. He leaves a wife and three grown children.

SENT UP FOR FIVE YEARS.

Charles Davis, captured while robbing Capt. David's residence yesterday, was arraigned in the Circuit Court today, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years' hard labor in the southern penitentiary.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—An attempt at assassination was made on the Wabash wagon bridge last night. A man named William Miller, of Palestine, Ill., was crossing the bridge, when a shot was fired at him, the bullet entered his left eye and plowed around the skull, but is not necessarily fatal. The miscreant escaped. No reason is assigned for the deed other than highway robbery.

THE INDIANA TREASURY VAULTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Messrs. Sheerer and Chandler, the experts appointed by the Governor to examine the vault and safes of the State Treasury, made a report today in which they said the State's funds were not at present secure either against burglars or fire, and recommended that the vault and safes be reconstructed and rebuilt to insure protection against damage. The Governor at once called the attention of the other State officers to the report, and urged the necessity of immediate action. The recommendations will probably be carried out at an estimated cost of $15,000.

MICHIGAN.

PROF. SCOTT.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Prof. Charles Scott, D.D., President of Hope College, arrived at home from the East with his family, and although not fully recovered, it is hoped that he will be able to resume his duties at the opening of the fall term of Hope College, the 19th of this month.

BASE-BALL.

Philadelphia, 11; New York, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—By hard batting and faultless fielding for the first six innings of the game the Philadelphia Club won a game from New York today. Purcell and Welch were the pitchers. In the eighth inning Purcell and Coleman changed positions. Humphries hands became sore in the fourth inning, and Ewing came in to catch. Gross made a safe hit every time at the bat.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	1	—9
Philadelphia	1	2	0	1	0	3	4	0	*	—11

Earned runs—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 8.
Two-base hits—Gross, Hankinson, Manning, Warner, and Gross (3).
Three-base hit—Ferguson.
Total base hits—New York, 17; Philadelphia, 21.
First base on balls—Connor and Manning.
First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 3.
Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 6.
Struck out—New York, 12; Philadelphia, 9.
Passed balls—Humphries, 1; Ewing, 3; Gross, 1.
Wild pitches—Purcell, 1.
Time—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.
Umpire—Bradley.

Providence, 8; Boston, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Today's game was far more interesting than that of Thursday. Radbourn was in splendid condition and pitched beautifully, and his support was all that could be desired. The Providence nine showed plainly that they can play a winning game if they only half try. Whitney began his pitching by knocking Hines out with a wild ball, the blow stunning Paul and delaying the game ten minutes. After that he pitched with more care, and kept the home team well in hand until the sixth inning, when they batted him furiously, piling up seven earned runs. The attendance was 1,608.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	—8
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Providence, 14; total, 22; Boston, 6; total, 8.
Errors—Providence, 5; Boston, 10.
Earned runs—Providence, 7.
Two-base hits—Radbourn, Hines, Carroll, Gilligan.
Three-base hits—Irwin, Gilligan.
First base on errors—Providence, 3.
Struck out—Providence, 6; Boston, 6.
Double play—Burdock and Hines.
Passed balls—Gilligan, 2; Hines, 4.
Wild pitch—Whitney.
Time—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Bond.

Fly Tips.

Games elsewhere: Athletics, 5; Columbus, 2. Toledo, 15; Leadville, 3.

The Springfield-Bay City game yesterday was prevented by rain.

"Voice of the People"—Chicago made six runs in each of the games, winning all three, against scores by the Providence team of two, five, and four.

The last league game of the season in this city will be played at the Ball Park this afternoon between the champions and the Detroit team. The Chicago and Providence nines are now tied for the championship, Cleveland being third and Boston fourth. The home team leave for Boston this evening, where they will play a postponed game.

In order to give the home team some incentive towards winning the pennant a movement has been set on foot to get up a benefit game for the Chicagos on their return home from the East, provided they bring the pennant with them. Tickets are to be disposed of by subscription and not taken unless the championship is won by the Chicago nine. This is considered to be a better plan than the one of donating outright money, clothes, or other presents. A program of especial interest will be arranged, possibly with the leading team of the Northwestern League. The Chicago Club will donate everything and assume all expenses, so that the entire proceeds may go to the players.

THE TURF.

Sleepy Joe, Wilson, Zoe B., and Westmont the Winners at Hartford.

Jennie D., Barney Aaron, Mattie Rapture, and Little Fred Win Races at Brighton Beach.

Racing at the Ohio and Missouri State Fairs—Matinees in Chicago Today.

Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The great racing meeting at Charter Oak Park came to an end with the finish of the long list of events arranged for this afternoon. The audience was upwards of 8,000.

The 2:25 horses were called early in the afternoon to finish Thursday's incomplete race. Sleepy Joe still ruled as favorit in the pools at the odds of 2 to 1. The race was finished in two heats.

SUMMARY.

Two-twenty-five class, purse $2,000, divided—$1,000, $500, $300, and $200:

A. W. Campbell's br. g. Sleepy Joe	4	1	1	5	1
James Dougrey's b. m. Louise N	1	2	3	2	2
Jack Bowen's gr. g. Don	2	5	4	1	4
J. B. Gurney's b. g. Stephen G	3	3	2	4	3
M. Casey's b. g. Stranger	5	6	6	3	5
Jack Phillips' ch. g. Stonewall	6	4	5	6	6
William Brooks' b. g. Boss H	7	7	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35¾	1:10	2:22
Second heat	36	1:12	2:22¾
Third heat	37	1:13¾	2:25
Fourth heat	35½	1:10½	2:22½
Fifth heat	36½	1:12	2:22¾

The 2:21 race was decided by Wilson in straight heats. The horses not starting were Steve Maxwell, Capt. Lewis, Clemmie G., Billy Button, Tony Newell, Dan Smith, and Brandy Boy. Wilson's backers were not discouraged by their disappointment in the 2:19 race, and went in and bought him at $50 over $11 for Phyllis and $4 for Amelia C. Wilson, by distancing Amelia C., also took third money.

SUMMARY.

Two-twenty-one class, purse $2,000, divided—$1,000, $600, $300, and $100:

Dan Mace's b. g. Wilson	1	1	1
C. Wayne's Phyllis	2	2	2
James Dougrey's Amelia C	3	dis.	

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	35½	1:06½	2:19
Second	36¾	1:09½	2:19
Third	35¾	1:10½	2:18¾

Six horses came up to contest the 2:33 class, the withdrawals being Fancy, Hocus-Pocus, and Whirlwind. Zoe B. was the ruling horse in the pools, selling at $25 to $13 for the field. Like the 2:21 race, the favorit won in three heats, taking fourth money as well.

SUMMARY.

Two-thirty-three class, purse $1,000, divided—$500, $250, $150, and $100:

J. B. McCarthy's b. m. Zoe B	1	1	1
William Sargent's b. m. Pearl	4	3	2
C. R. Harvey's ch. m. Kitty Patchen	3	2	3
W. S. Collins' ch. m. Bessie	2	dis.	
Mark Dorsey's b. h. Patriot	5	dis.	
W. Bedford's b. m. Nettie R	6	dis.	

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36¾	1:12	2:22¼
Second heat	36½	1:12	2:22¼
Third heat	37	1:13	2:23½

The only horse drawn in the 2:20 pacing class was Bessie M. Westmont was the favorit in the polls at the odds of $25 to $8 for the field, but he only escaped being distanced in the opening by the accommodating spirit of the judges.

SUMMARY.

Two-twenty class for pacers, purse $1,000, divided—$500, $250, $150, and $100:

J. Campbell's ch. g. Westmont	3	1	1	1
H. W. Brown's b. g. Billy S	1	2	3	2
W. Bedford's g. g. Eddie D	2	3	2	3
A. W. Campbell's br. g. Lone Jack	dis.			

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:11	2:16¾
Second heat	34¾	1:09¾	2:17¾
Third heat	34¾	1:08	2:18½
Fourth heat	36½	1:09	2:22½

Myrtle Peek won the ten-mile running race in 24:04½, defeating Mme. Marantette.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, L. I., Sept. 7.—Following were the results of the races today:

Three-quarters of a mile—Jessie D. won, Boulette second, Emma Creamer third. Time, 1:17¾.

Mile—Lord Edward won, Major Hughes second, Hank Sage third. Time, 1:45¼.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Laura Glass won, Ida B. second, Henry B. third. Time, 1:31½.

Mile and a quarter—Barney Aaron won, Hartford second, Red Fox third. Time, 2:10¾.

Mile and an eighth—Mattie Rapture won, Irish King second, Jim Nelson third. Time, 1:50¾.

Mile and an eighth—Little Fred won, Swift second, Fairwater third. Time, 1:57¼.

Ohio State-Fair Races.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 7.—The State Fair closed today, about 10,000 people being present. It has been a greater success as an exhibition and financially than ever before. The receipts will be about $38,000. The races were the most interesting for the all.

In the pacing race, free for all, Wild Frank required six heats to win; Jack Rabbit second, Ohio Maid third, Billy fourth. Time, 2:28, 2:29, 2:33.

In the free-for-all trot Deck Wright won in straight heats, Fashion second, Image third. Time, 2:26, 2:30½, 2:27.

In the Breeders' Stake for 2-year-old runners, Susie T. won in 1:55, Pioneer second, Golden Phœbus third.

Missouri State Fair Races.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The fair is drawing to a close, but the attendance today was very large, being estimated at 25,000. The races were good.

Baby Mine, of Jerseyville, Ill., took first money, $400, in the 2:45 class, and Smith O'Brien, Columbus, Tenn., second. Time, 2:34, 2:35, 2:33, and 2:35¼.

In the 2:30 class, purse $400, Westmont Maitland won, and Jennie Lowe, of Milwaukee, second. Time, 2:32, 2:31, 2:30¾, 2:34, 2:30.

The Madison, Wis., Meeting.

Peter V. Johnson, the well-known driver, will leave Chicago next Sunday night for Madison, Wis., where a meeting is to be held next week, taking with him the phenomenal pacer Johnson, record 2:11¾, and the stallion Black Cloud, record 2:17¼. Johnson will pace next Wednesday against the best record ever made over the Madison track, and Black Cloud will take part in the free-for-all. Budd Doble will also trot Monroe Chief at the meeting.

Central Park Matinee.

There will be a trotting matinée at the Central Park track this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. Several good races, in harness and to wagon, are on the program, and Dr. Olin will drive his team of pacers, Wonderful and Oculist, to beat 2:25.

Driving Park Matinee.

The matinée at the Driving Park this afternoon will begin at 2 o'clock. There will be races for horses of the 2:50, 2:40, and 2:30 classes, in harness, and a free-for-all pacing race.

A FANCY FRENCH NAME.

Conversing about old-f

CONFLAGRATIONS.

An Elevator and Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat Destroyed at Columbus, O.

Seven Cottages Burned at the Round Lake Camp-Meeting Grounds, Loss $12,000.

Large Numbers of Incendiary Fires at Lynchburg, Va.—Lumber Destroyed in Texas.

One Life Lost During a Blaze in a Hotel at Hunter's Point, Long Island.

Elevator and Contents Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning the grain-elevator of McCord & Decker was discovered to be on fire. Before the fire department reached the scene the fire had a good start, when they at once gave attention to saving the adjoining buildings, the elevator being past salvation. Messrs. McCord & Decker, who have occupied the building for the last two and a half years, had considerable stock in store, and their loss is quite heavy. They had about 10,000 bushels of grain on hand, or what would represent that amount, including the ground and unground. They had some flour and a large quantity of mill feed, with wheat, oats, rye, corn in ear and shelled, etc. Messrs. McCord & Decker had their stock insured for $8,000 in the following companies: Ohio of Dayton, $1,000; Citizens' of Missouri, $1,000; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; New York Alliance, $1,000; Germania of Cincinnati $1,000; Michigan of Detroit, $2,000; Manufacturers' of Boston $1,000. The firm dropped two policies only last month, $1,000 in the New Hampshire Aug. 12, and $2,000 in the Northwestern National of Milwaukee Aug. 28. The elevator building was owned by Squire A. C. Dorney, and, according to reports, cost about $20,000. The following is the insurance on the building and machinery: Westchester, New York, $1,500; Newark of New Jersey, $1,500; Germania of Cincinnati, $1,500; Commercial of New York, $1,500; Kenton of Covington, Ky., $1,500; Dayton of Dayton, O., $1,000; Mechanics' & Traders' of New York, $1,500; total, $10,000.

Fire Bugs at Work at Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A reign of terror has been for the last month inaugurated here by mysterious fire fiends. At this moment the fire-bells are vigorously sounding the alarm, and the horses to the engines are standing still and will not move an inch. Last night the city was awakened by three different alarms of fire in different parts of the city. During the last few weeks the city has been almost at the mercy of the flames. Every night and even in the day time a fire has been broken out. Frequently different locations are ablaze at the same time, and thus [illegible] efficiency of the fire department is crippled. The fires have their origin in incendiarism. One party was arrested, but was discharged for want of convicting evidence. The opinion prevails that the city is infected with a regularly organized body of fire-fiends who do their destructive work for the sake of plunder. The secret service is baffled, and no one knows who are the incendiaries. Frequently during the night pistol reports are heard, but no one has yet been reported shot. A vigilance committee has been organized, and will hang any perpetrator caught.

A Musician Loses His Life in a Hotel Fire.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., Sept. 7.—About 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in one of the outbuildings of the Long Beach Hotel. The building was used as a laundry and sleeping apartments for musicians, who barely escaped with their lives. Several were almost suffocated and had to be carried out. A musician named Adolph Friedrich was burned to a crisp. Several musical instruments were consumed, also the bathing pavilion and the laundry. The loss is $60,000.

Burning Lumber.

MARSHALL, Tex., Sept. 7.—A fire is now raging at Bemis' sawmill on Sulphur River. The mill and 7,000,000 feet of lumber are in ashes. The railroad bridge is on fire and all communication by wire and rail is cut off.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A warehouse connected with D. Peck's mill burned today, with contents of dressed lumber, shingles, etc. The loss is $5,000, the insurance $1,150, all but a small amount in the London Assurance.

Cottages at Round Lake Camp-Meeting Grounds.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—At Round Lake camp-meeting grounds today several cottages were destroyed by fire. Loss $12,000. The cottages were owned by Dr. B. King, of New York, R. S. Newton and J. Lord, of Albany, ex-Congressman George West, of Boston, the Rev. Mr. Washburn, and Mrs. S. E. K. Ames, of Mechanicsville.

In New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—By a fire last night in 510 Broadway Jellarks & Co. suffered a loss of $15,000, and F. Alexander & Co., tailors' trimmings, and C. B. Fornen & Co., woolen goods, $8,000 each.

In Chicago.

An alarm from box No. 158 at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the frame barn in the rear of No. 2961 Archer avenue. The flames rapidly extended to the two-story frame buildings at Nos. 2959, 2961, and 2963 Archer avenue. The damage to the building at No. 2959, owned by John Stephan, amounted to $500; insured for $1,000 in the Watertown, of New York. The first floor is occupied as a dry-goods store by Emil Rosenheim, whose stock was damaged by water $1,000; insured for $3,000 in the Allemania. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by Henry Miller and Gus Anderson, whose furniture was damaged about $150; no insurance. No. 2961, owned by John Stephan, was damaged $500; insured for $1,000 in the German of Peoria. The building is occupied by Henry Herchman as a flour and feed store and dwelling. Damage to furniture and stock, including a horse and cow burned in the barn, $900; no insurance. No. 2963, owned and occupied as a saloon and dwelling by John Bauer, is damaged about $300; no insurance. It is supposed that a tramp was sleeping in the hay-loft and accidentally set the place on fire.

The alarm from Box No. 284 at 3:20 p. m. yesterday was caused by the discovery of fire in the second floor of a two-story double frame building at Nos. 116 and 118 North Clinton street, known as the Woodstock House, which has been unoccupied for some time. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. Damage, $100; insurance unknown.

A false alarm of fire was given from box No. 417 at 3:40 p. m. yesterday by some unknown party.

A still alarm to engine No. 5 was given at 5:15 p. m. yesterday was caused by fire breaking out in the story-and-a-half frame barn in the rear of No. 196 South Jefferson street owned by Elizabeth Rohan and occupied by John Martine. Damage, $25; no insurance. The fire also communicated to the adjoining one-story frame barn in the rear of No. 194, owned by Mrs. Turney, of Watertown, Mich., and occupied by Dr. Hooper. Damage, nominal. The small boy playing with matches is the supposed cause.

Other Fires.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 7.—The Henderson woolen-mills, at Merrimack, occupied by John Holland, blanket manufacturer, burned. Sixty operatives are thrown out of employment.

WAUSAU, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—An incendiary fire destroyed the Adams sawworks this morning, entailing a loss of about $8,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Underwriters' and Commercial Union.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 7.—The Episcopal Church, Rood's blacksmith-shop and house, the parish hall and schoolhouse, at Oakly, Charlotte County, burned today.

THE VICE-ROYAL PARTY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 7.—The Governor-General, Princess Louise, Prince George, and Earl Carnarvon, accompanied by the Vice-Regal staff, arrived this afternoon. They were received by the Mayor, and a very few prominent citizens present, it being understood the party desired to be received quietly. None of the Ministers of the Crown were present. The Forty-third Battalion furnished a guard of honor. The weather was inclement, and the crowd of citizens at the station was unusually meagre. The party was driven to the Rideau rifle-ranges, where they were entertained at luncheon, at which several Cabinet Ministers were present.

Lord Carnarvon being interviewed, thinks there will be no rupture between France and England. He would not like to see the troops removed from Egypt yet. He believes fairness and leniency is shown on the Irish question, and it would be satisfactorily disposed of ere long. Lord Lansdowne he considered an able man, calculated to make an excellent Governor-General. He regrets Lord Lorne leaving, and considers he has rendered Canada an incalculable service. As to wholesale assisted immigration, his Lordship intends getting some information here.

CIPHER-WRITING.

How It May Be Translated.

The top of the third column in the London *Times* used to contain such advertisements as the following, and, doubtless, often does now:

Uif nbuufs, nvtu cf efgjojujwfmz ttuumfe po xfeofteb.

A method so easy of detection that less notice would have been attracted had the advertisement appeared in common English, the above being plainly, "The matter must be definitly settled Wednesday." Here the following letter is substituted for the one it is intended to represent—as frequently the preceding letter is used, and it is odd to find how often people trust to an expedient so easy of detection.

A few hours application will generally unlock the hardest cipher, as was notably proved by Wallis, during the civil war in England, when such methods were much used for correspondence. Subjoined is an instance, historically true; here verbal skill is necessary. Sir John Trevanion was a distinguished royalist officer during the great rebellion; he was a prisoner in Colchester Castle when Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were executed there by Fairfax. The evening of the execution a letter was delivered to him by the jailer, after it had been examined and read by the officers, "who deemed there was no harm therein." The letter read as follows:

Worthie Sir John—Hope that is ye beste comfort of the afflicted cannot much, I fear me, help you now. That I woide saye to you, is this only: if ever I may be able to requite the I dowe you, stand not upon asking me. 'Tis not much I can do; but what I can, bee you very sure I wille. I know that, if dethe comes, if ordinary men fear it, it frights you not, accounting it for a high honour, to have such a rewarde of your loyalty. Pray yet that you may be spared this so bitter, cup: I fear not that you wille grudge any sufferings; only if by submission you can turn them away, 'tis the part of a wise man. Tell me, an if you can, to do for you any thinge that you would have done. The general goes backe on Wednesday. Restinge your servant to command. R. T.

This letter contains all Sir John wants. By a golden key he induces the jailer to lock him up in the chapel, to pray after the so sudden death of his friends, and finds by his letter that every third letter is a stop was all that was to tell; thus he reads:

P,s,n,e,l, s,t, e,s,s,t, e,n,d, o,f, o,h,s,p,e,l, s,l,i,d,e,s.

An hour after, when the jailer went to look for the loyalist, he found emptiness and silence; there was, and probably still is, a passage from the east side of the castle, and discharging into the River Colne, shown as that by which Sir John Trevanion escaped. Substitutions are sometimes made as irregularly as possible—x for i, a for p, z for g, and so on.

The Chevalier de Rohan failed to interpret a message sent to him when in the Bastile, written on a shirt, in ink, invisible until warmed—

Mg, dvihxcoqvr, ghj, yzvj, im, ct vlxc, aij,

Rohan went and pleaded guilty because he could not read that his accomplice tried the day before, and put to the rack, ended thus—

Le prisonnier est mort, il n'a rien dit.
(The prisoner is dead, he has said nothing.)

Another variety is pitching on some particular word of every sentence to bear the meaning. A very ingenious cipher of this kind brought on the battle of Montijo, which secured the independence of Portugal 1644-'45 A. D.

D'Albuquerque commanded the Portuguese forces, which in May, 1644, were within two miles of Badajos. Mortinchem commanded the Spanish army, which lay about two miles from the Portuguese. D'Albuquerque desired to arrange with De Costa Real, who commanded troops in Elvas, a night attack on the Spanish forces. Their concerted system of cipher was one in which every twelfth word was to tell the true meaning. Every messenger had hitherto been stopped by the well-formed Spanish lines.

D'Albuquerque now prepared a letter in double cipher, the real one for De Costa Real, a false one explained to the messenger, Joaquim, who was instructed to reveal it, if taken and his life was in danger. Joaquim was captured and taken before Molinghem, and under a threat of "five pases and the balls," the usual Spanish alternative, confessed he knew the cipher of a long verbose epistle, which the Spanish General's sense showed him was not worthy of being dispatched by private messenger between two Generals, and must conceal a cipher. By Joaquim's aid De Molinghem read that a night attack was meditated on his quarters at 3 in the morning of the next Wednesday. Joaquim was dismissed by De Molinghem, to take his letter to De Costa Real, with a caution to say nothing of his discovery, or his head would answer for it as a traitor.

D'Albuquerque had counted on all this, and De Costa Real, reading the letter by his true cipher, attacked De Molinghem Tuesday morning, with D'Albuquerque, forced on the battle of Montijo, and gained the independence of Portugal.

The best kind of cipher may possibly be guessed, but can never be discovered certainly.

The correspondents write on paper of a particular shape. Each has a card of exactly the same size as the sheet of paper, the writer lays his card on the sheet and writes through the holes. His correspondent puts his card on the letter and gets the information, which, but for that, no one could procure.

Thus the message to be conveyed is, let us say, "All is ready for the wedding, come at once." One wishing to communicate this writes thus through his card:

All
is
ready
for the
wedding,
come
at once.

And then, removing his card, he would then address his correspondent:

DEAR SIR: I believe I have received all the letters which you promised. It is odd I cannot get you to give me an account of your own health. Charles has already left for Bath, after residing there for the year. I do not wonder at it. Mary will never be happy till she hears of your wedding. When will you come and pay your promised visit to us at Dunham? Do settle at once.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 7.—The reception at the Southern Exposition today to the editorial excursionists from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, and Mississippi was a most important event. The party included about 500 persons, and the mingling of the citizens of the North and South was productive of a feeling of fraternity. The address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. Henry Watterson, who was invited to perform the duty in the absence of Mayor Jacob. After gracefully alluding to the duty assigned him, Mr. Watterson said: "The occasion which brings us together is hardly less suggestive than delightful, and may be described without disparagement as both National and sectional. For whilst the primal object of our exhibit was an illustration of the products and progress of the South the invitation which went forth was addressed to all the people of the Union."

A response was made by Mr. W. P. Jones, of Chicago.

After three hours at the table the excursion party scattered throughout the Exposition Building.

NEWBURG CENTENNIAL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Joint Congress Committee of the Newburg centennial met today in Washington's headquarters, and adopted a resolution in favor of a granit obelisk for the proposed monument, the largest they can get for the money available—$24,500. The committee desire that it shall be a hundred feet high if possible, and if found necessary will again advertise for proposals. It is proposed to have the corner-stone laid at the time of the centennial ceremonies.

A WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—The 5th inst. a hurricane passed south of St. Kitts, having done much damage in Martinique, but did not touch St. Thomas.

VILLARD'S GUESTS.

The Third Section Witnesses a Crow War-Dance at Grey Cliff, Mont.

Enthusiastic Reception and Exhibition of Mineral and Agricultural Products at Bozeman.

The Visitors Now Approaching the Point Where the Last Spike Is to Be Driven.

GREY CLIFF, M. T., Sept. 6.—The third section of the Villard excursion party arrived here this evening in time to witness a war-dance of Crow Indians, in which 100 took part. The ceremonies were conducted tonight by Chief Two-Belly. The town was alive with Indians, members of the tribe, and it is estimated that no less than 2,000 were present. All passengers of the train, including the ladies, left the cars and walked some distance to the open prairie, where the usual grounds for such occasions were lighted with an Indian bonfire, and the savages were dancing.

BOZEMAN, M. T., Sept. 7.—The first section of Villard's party left Livingston at 8 o'clock this morning, the rest following at intervals of half an hour. The third section crossed the summit at noon. It is expected an enthusiastic greeting will await them at Helena, where they arrive late this afternoon. A reception was tendered the party by citizens of Bozeman.

AT HELENA, MONT.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 7.—The Villard train left Livingston this morning and made the ascent of the belt range of mountains in perfect safety. The sections were subdivided and three locomotives attached to each. The distance of five miles is almost a loop, and the grade is 215 feet to the mile at this point. The Bozeman tunnel is being constructed, which will obviate the necessity of this difficult and expensive lift. From the summit the descent is made into the Gallatin Valley, which has a rich soil, easily cultivated by irrigation. It has a length of 130 miles and an average width of twelve miles. The flight above the sea is about the same as Salt Lake, and agricultural productions are similar. At Bozeman there was a similar display of minerals, coal, and agricultural products. A handsome reception was given Villard and his guests. There was the usual speeches and enthusiasm.

The first two sections crossed the Mullen Pass of the Rocky Mountains this evening. The other two sections will follow in the morning, when the ceremony of driving the last spike will take place.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Jesse Cox.

C. Jevne, of this city, has received from his brother, Hans Jevne, who resides in Los Angeles, Cal., a letter dated Aug. 31, in which it is stated that Capt. Jesse Cox, the father-in-law of the latter, was drowned in the Pacific Ocean Monday night, Aug. 27. His sailing boat capsized with him and three others, and, instead of sticking to the boat, like the rest, he struck out for shore. It was foggy and it is supposed that he discovered that he was too far out to make shore, so he returned to the boat, but was so exhausted that he could not hold on long enough to reach the boat. The three others were eight hours in reaching the shore. His remains were not found and perhaps never will be. A deep gloom is cast over the family by his untimely death.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter met William Keeler, of the Dunham line of tugs, and asked him what he knew about Capt. Cox's career in this city. Mr. Keeler was Superintendent of the line of tug and excursion boats run out of this port by Capt. Cox. He was very much surprised and pained, he said, when he had learned of the Captain's death, as when here he was very popular and well liked among the lake men. He was born in a seaport town near the mouth of the Humber River, in England, and was about 60 years of age. Coming here in 1863 he sailed as mate on several vessels and afterward ran the Sonora. Then he went into the stevedore business, and later he owned four or five tugs and excursion boats. He was very comfortably situated at that time, but the panic of 1873 squeezed him, and he only kept his excursion-boat Idler, running it out into the lake with parties during the summer season. A year ago last spring he had gone out to California with his son-in-law, Hans Jevne, and was running a lot of pleasure boats, sailing and rowing, in San Pedro Bay, about fifteen miles below Los Angeles, where Jevne lived. The news of Capt. Cox's drowning had reached the dock yesterday, and much regret was expressed among the river and lake men.

Dr. Brock McVickar.

Mr. Brock L. McVickar, Secretary of the Health Department, left last night for Rochester, N. Y., in obedience to a dispatch announcing the serious sickness of his father, Dr. B. McVickar. The Doctor was the first Health Officer of Chicago, having been appointed in 1867. He was City Physician, and under Mayor Heath became Health Commissioner. During the last small-pox epidemic he served as medical inspector. He was for several years in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He is 73 years old, and a host of friends in Chicago trust that he may yet be spared many days.

Col. Noah T. Catterlin.

FRANKFORD, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Col. Noah T. Catterlin, the first businessman of this, and one of the oldest citizens of Clinton County, was buried today. He was a prominent Democrat and honored citizen, and a central figure in Masonic and temperance circles. He has business interests in this city and Effingham, Ill. He was buried by the Masons, and the funeral was one of the largest ever in this city.

LORD COLERIDGE

Handsomely Entertained by the People of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Lord Coleridge, who arrived here yesterday, was not taken fairly in hand by the authorities until this forenoon, when he and his party were driven to the State-House, where they were received by Gov. Butler and staff, members of the Council, and heads of the departments. The reception was of an entirely informal nature. Among those participating was Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina. Then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, accompanied by the Associate Justices, called at the State-House and paid their respects, and the party was escorted by the Governor through the Senate Chamber, House of Representatives, and other departments. After lunch the party drove to Harvard College and were shown through several of the college buildings, including the library, Memorial Hall, Sanders Theatre, and the Hemenway gymnasium. The party was accompanied by Col. Sweeney and a Major of Gov. Butler's staff, Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina, and several other gentlemen. The late home of Longfellow was viewed, and the party returned to this city by way of Brookline. Although Chief-Justice Coleridge is the guest of the State, the city will give him a dinner in the Parker House tomorrow evening. The dinner will also be given to the prominent visitors to the Foreign Exposition and the Exhibition of Home Industries. The invitations are limited to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Judges of the State, leading military officers, members of the State and City Governments, and other prominent citizens of this city.

INDIANAPOLIS SAENGERFEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The feature of the Singerfest today was a parade of the several societies, headed by representatives of the State and City Governments. The procession was about three-quarters of a mile in length, and its passage through the streets was witnessed by immense throngs of people. Tonight the grand concert of the fest took place, the presence of a crowded house. The most striking numbers were Siegfried's love song from Walkfire, by A. Bischoff, the festival chorus by the Sängerbund, and Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodie by the orchestra. The Ohio Sängerfest Committee have unanimously chose Prof. W. L. Blumenschien, Director of the Indianapolis Lyra, Director of the fest which takes place at Springfield, O., next June. Otto Singer, Arthur Wells, of Cincinnati, and other distinguished musicians were his competitors.

THE TALLAPOOSA.

Mrs. Secretary Chandler's Visit Much Enjoyed, and All Bills for "Extras" Paid by Her Husband.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Officers of the Tallapoosa are much exercised over the New York *Sun* story about Mrs. Secretary Chandler, in which an attempt is made to show that the lady has been taking to herself the authority of her husband in demanding the strictest naval courtesy. She saw the article yesterday afternoon, and this morning she left the ship with her baggage. The officers of the ship, from Commander Merry down, all stated today in very positive terms that they never saw anything in the lady's conduct that would look like an assumption of authority. They had all enjoyed her stay aboard exceedingly and regretted very much her departure. They state that the article in the *Sun* was manufactured out of whole cloth, and that it seems to be only the furtherance of a systematic attack on Secretary Chandler and those connected with him. The same paper had reported that Secretary Chandler was off on a junketing trip on the Tallapoosa, and that it cost the Government $3,000 for himself and family. On the authority of Paymaster Harry Smith, it may be stated that the Secretary has paid for all his party has eaten, drunk, and smoked out of his own pocket, and that in reality it has not cost the Navy Department a cent. This, it is stated, has not always been true of past Secretaries. Mr. Chandler says he took the trip in order to inform himself of the condition of the service, which he could never know should he remain in the Washington headquarters. He had found that information thus gleaned was of vast importance to him in the administration of naval affairs.

It has been reported also that the Tallapoosa had a large hole stove in her bottom by grounding on a rock in Boston harbor when coming up this week, and that she was leaking badly, necessitating her being docked here. Lieutenant-Commander Merry says he had charge of the ship the night she grounded. She ran onto a rock, but easily lifted, and proceeded on her way. He says it was his fault, and an error of judgment. He knew the location of the rock very well, but the night was dark, and he thought he had escaped it. He said there was no hole in her bottom. The copper had been ripped off, but she did not leak more than any ship naturally does. Those who have the repairs in charge here state that she has started her bolts and timbers somewhat, and all that will be done here will be to make her seaworthy. Undoubtedly she will have to be extensively repaired, however, at an early day.

Lieut. Merry says that the most damage sustained was occasioned by grounding at St. Augustine and Pensacola three months ago. An application was made after this mishap to have her go into dry-dock, but an opportunity had not offered itself until now. The Secretary's flag was lowered last evening, and he will not return to the ship. It is thought she will go out of dry-dock and sail Monday for Portsmouth, where a trip-hammer is to be taken in, and will then proceed to New York and Washington. Stores and supplies will be taken in here.

FATAL JEALOUSY.

A Georgia Girl Disembowels Her Rival in the Affections of a Country Swain—Unsuccessful Attempt to Murder the Object of Her Passion.

BLACK SHEAR, Ga., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A rustic dance in the lower part of Pierce County was the scene of a sanguinary encounter between two country lasses last night. Miss Mabel Smith and her niece, Miss Roxy Wilson, both daughters of respectable farmers and belles of the evening, were rivals for the hand of a country swain, whose personal attractions were enhanced in the eyes of the maidens by a $10,000 estate to which he is the only heir. His preference for Miss Smith's company was very marked, and Miss Wilson became infuriated with jealousy. At 11 o'clock she was so maddened that she made open threats that she would kill both her rival and her lover. Her brother, who was present, shared his sister's anger, and while they were all dancing in the same set about midnight secretly put an open jack knife into his sister's hand and went on with the dance. Suddenly raising the knife above her head, the infuriated woman sprang upon her aunt, and at the first strike almost disemboweled her. Before the horrified spectators could recover from their astonishment she raised the knife again and plunged it to the hilt in the dying woman's breast, cutting a gash which laid open her dress and exposed the bleeding wound to view. Without waiting to see the effect of the wounds the murderess sprang like a tigress toward the throat of the swain, but was seized and disarmed before she could accomplish her purpose. The woman's brother made no attempt to interfere while the tragedy was being enacted, and when it was over calmly walked away and has not been seen since. The murderess, who is an uncommonly handsome country girl of 19 years, is under arrest. Her father is said to be worth $25,000, and to have announced his intention to spend every cent of it if necessary to clear her.

INDEPENDENCE SOUTH.

Asking the Sympathy of the North for Opposition Movements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Col. E. B. C. Cash, of South Carolina, remarked to a correspondent of the *Times* today that he did not think the people and newspapers at the North took the right view of the Independent movement in his State. As for himself, he was in no sense an office-seeker, did not come to Washington to get control of office patronage, and did not profess to be a Republican. Said Col. Cash: "I am a Democrat, but I left the Bourbon Democracy because I could not stand their methods any longer. In my State the bosses have become so corrupt and savage that they have forfeited every claim upon decent, peace-loving, patriotic citizens. They have grossly violated every pledge made in 1876. They do not regard their most sacred oaths, nor have they any consideration for the rights of anybody, and they are plunging the State into distress and ruin. Elections are an absolue farce. The whole machinery is in the hands of the Bourbons, and any majority is returned that is considered necessary. Violence is resorted to where fraud fails, and the rioters know they will not be punished. The Bourbons defend their course on the ground that it is necessary to keep negroes out of office, but, as a matter of fact, there is no race issue at stake. Last fall the entire State and Congressional ticket, and almost every place on the county Independent ticket were white, and our candidates were fully equal to theirs in all that makes up good citizenship. On a fair vote we should certainly have carried my district and the State. Almost all the colored people go with us. There are scarcely enough white Republicans to fill the Federal offices, and the few who are there do not possess the confidence of the colored people. I think Northern newspapers ought to deal with more sympathy with these opposition movements at the South. They go far towards making honest elections possible, and it is through them that the tyrannical Democratic machine can be overthrown.

"There is one question I should like to ask the *Times* and the North generally," said Col. Cash, in conclusion, "and it is a timely and important one. In case a Democrat is declared elected President next year by the help of certain States of the South—namely, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina, carried by the notoriously unlawful methods which now prevail in those States—what are the people at the North going to do about it?"

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—While the public school near Williamson was in session Abner Eason, a lunatic, broke down the door, and, armed with a club, entered. He believed that he had been doomed to eternal torment unless he offered a sacrifice of 200 female children, and calculated on killing twenty-eight in the school-room. He at once began the attempt, and girls were felled right and left by his club. He was surrounded by the boys and their teacher, and was only overpowered after he had been knocked senseless. Some of the girls were painfully but it is believed not fatally hurt.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRIDEWELL.

TWO OF THE LEIENDECKER GANG OF THIEVES SENTENCED TO MAKE BRICKS.

Considerable interest centered about the case of a young tough named Fred Hubeck, who came up before Justice White yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy. It was interesting because it was understood among the police force that Hubeck has the backing of the Leiendecker gang and that there would be something of a fight on their part to clear the young fellow of the charge. Some days ago a Michigan man named Peabody, hailing from Monroe, was robbed of a fine watch by a lot of young toughs, and when the police started in to work the matter up they came to the conclusion that the theft was divided among half a dozen fellows, and that Fred Hubeck, Gus Monroe, and Charles Leiendecker were among them. These three were arrested, and shortly after their arrest one of the Leiendecker brothers turned up the watch, which reached the police in a roundabout way. Peabody, upon receiving his watch refused to prosecute on account of the publicity it would incur and went home. Leiendecker was discharged from custody and Monroe was booked for vagrancy at the Harrison Street Station. Hubeck was taken to the Desplaines Street Station and registered under a similar charge. At the time of their arrest the machinery was put in motion to secure the release of the whole gang. While Monroe was in custody, and before a charge had been preferred against him, John Leiendecker, a brother of Charles, and who has been a prominent figure in the gang of special bailers who once infested the armory, turned up at the station and asked to have Monroe booked so that he might furnish bail for him. His request was refused. He left, and had been gone but a few minutes when Ald. "Jim" Appleton showed up on a similar mission. His request to the same effect met with a blunt refusal, and the presence of a reporter deterred the influential City Father from pressing the matter. Yesterday Monroe was taken before Justice Foote in the afternoon and fined $50. If Leiendecker, who appeared in his behalf, does not succeed in raising the requisit funds before noon today Mr. Monroe will go out to the bridewell and work it out at 50 cents per day, which would be a happy state of affairs for the general public.

Having failed to do anything for Monroe the efforts of the gang were directed toward saving Hubeck. When he was booked Thursday he was bailed out, and Thursday night, adorned with a white apron, sat out in front of the saloon of Tom Curley, the ex-convict, on State street. The object of this little play was to make a show of being Curley's bartender, so that the burly individual owning the place might testify that Hubeck was "working" for him. When the case was called before Justice White and the officers had testified that Hubeck was a thief; that he had been convicted of a number of offenses; that he had served several terms in Joliet and at the bridewell, and County Jail; that he associated with toughs like the Leiendeckers and was idle most of his time, loafing about disreputable saloons and was a bad character on general principles, Hubeck came smiling, and said that he had his employer there to prove his good character.

"Who is he?" queried the Justice.

"Tom Curley," was the response, and that person arose and swaggered toward the witness-stand with a sort of see-me-fix-this-thing air about him. Capt. Bonfield, upon catching sight of Curley, stepped up to the bar and said: "Your Honor, I wish to explain that this man Curley is a thief and an ex-convict; that he keeps a resort or a shelter for thieves and abandoned women, and that he is a disreputable character." He also stated something in detail of Curley's conviction for theft, and wound up by giving him a dressing down that did the hearts of the officers present good. He might have added that a picture of "Mr." Curley forms one of the striking faces in the rogues' gallery at police headquarters, and that he is a boon companion of the Leiendeckers and a couple of Aldermen upon whom the gang depend for aid in case they get "in the hole." The result of the expose of Curley's character was a fine of $50 imposed upon Hubeck, who will serve it out at the bridewell. The police are constantly bewailing the fact that this gang—Monroe, Curley, the Leiendeckers, and some others—are allowed to terrorize the neighborhood of Harrison and State streets. That they do this feeling secure in the backing of their Aldermanic friends is beyond question. The police, unfortunately, for political reasons, can do little toward improving matters, and until certain Aldermen are turned out of the offices they are disgracing the Leiendeckers, Curley, and the rest of the gang will continue to loom up as bosses of their part of the Levee," a terror to honest people and a beautiful example of the material upon which disreputable politicians depend for their election to office.

LEGAL LORE.

A SUIT AGAINST THE COUNTY TO RECOVER AN UNPAID COAL BILL.

The Ohio Central Railroad & Coal Company commenced a suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the County of Cook to recover $21,821.73 and interest on a contract for the sale of coal. It is claimed the company had a contract with the county to furnish coal at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum, and has delivered a large amount, but the County Commissioners have refused to allow the bill. The county claims a rebate of about 65 cents a ton on account of the building of a track to Jefferson which has facilitated delivery and lessened expense, but the company refuses to grant it. The county also claims that some of the coal has been charged for twice, and that charges have been made for coal which never was delivered. The amount at issue between the parties is about $9,000.

In the chancery case of Edwin Sherman against Henry W. Leman, Francis T. Sherman, and others to remove Henry W. Leman from his position as trustee of the Sherman estate, an answer was filed yesterday by Henry W. Leman and Francis Ella Marsh denying that Leman was incompetent or had mismanaged his trust, and claiming that the heirs, or the most of them, were quite well satisfied with what he had done for the estate. It is also claimed that Martha L. Marsh, the daughter of the late Francis C. Sherman, is not entitled to anything from the estate as life tenant until the indebtedness thereon is reduced from its present figure of $50,000 down to $400,000, the amount originally borrowed to rebuild the Sherman House.

REAL ESTATE.

HIRAM SIBLEY'S PLANS FOR HIS GREAT NORTH SIDE WAREHOUSE.

It will be remembered that several weeks ago Hiram Sibley, the well-known seed man, purchased all of that land lying between Clark street, Dearborn avenue, the river, and the railroad track, and that THE TRIBUNE announced the fact that he had decided to build on the site a large warehouse for the accommodation of his business and for the benefit of the public. The ideas at that time were not perfected, but during the last week Mr. Sibley has had an architect draw plans for one of the most important improvements that has been projected on the North Side for a long time. The plans contemplate a warehouse that will cover the ground between Clark street, Dearborn avenue, the river, and the railroad track, and the structure will be six stories in hight. The three main sides will be of Anderson pressed brick, and the east wall will be of common brick. The structure will be almost as large as the Farwell Building on Market street, and will be one of the largest in the city. Mr. Sibley will occupy a large part of the building, and the rest of it will be devoted to storage purposes. Work upon the new structure will be begun about Oct. 1, and the intention is to have it ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, but it is thought that it will take longer than that to complete the building. The carrying out of this enterprise will necessitate the removal of all the shell buildings on the lot purchased, and when the proposed building is put up the improvement will be a credit to the North Side.

A FIZZLE.

SLADE SAYS HE'LL FIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES—MITCHELL WANTS MEXICO.

Fight or fizzle? Evidently it is to be a fizzle, for Slade will not fight outside of Uncle Sam's domain, and Mitchell is equally determined not to "put up his dukes" anywhere except in Mexico. Thursday night, as will be remembered, Henry Rice, Slade's manager, telegraphed Billy Madden that the fight would have to take place within 100 miles of New Orleans or else not take place at all. Yesterday Madden telegraphed to Rice from Kansas City as follows:

"Won't go to New Orleans. Mexico is only place where fight can take place. New Orleans would be like Kansas and Missouri. Can have no conditions except which we mutually agree upon, and you know it. This is final."

This dispatch settled the question. Mace and Rice said they would waste no more time over the matter, and at 4:30 yesterday afternoon they started for New York. After they had gone, however, "Parson" Davies received the following from John Bishop, of Kansas City, at whose place Mitchell and Madden are stopping:

"El Paso people leave for Chicago tonight. Will you wait to see them?"

This dispatch was forwarded so as to overtake Rice at Michigan City, and he telegraphed this reply:

"I have given my decision—100 miles from New Orleans."

The answer was sent to Madden and he made no reply.

"The fight is evidently off for good," said "Parson" Davies last night, "and Slade will claim the $5,000 now held by Harry Hill. The chances are, though, that there will be a lawsuit over the matter."

EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 7.—This afternoon two cowboys employed by the United States Cattle Company on the Red River, a short distance east of this place, became involved in a dispute over a cow belonging to a Mexican which had strayed into their herd. The cowboys commenced firing at the Mexican, who returned the fire with a shotgun killing both cowboys, the Mexican dying shortly afterwards.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

INTER-STATE

Industrial Exposition

OF CHICAGO

IS NOW OPEN.

Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

Open every day and evening (except Sundays), without intermission until October 20.

As a Grand Display of the Products of Industry and Art this Exhibition has

NO RIVAL IN AMERICA.

It is especially rich in WORKING EXHIBITS illustrating novel, interesting, and attractive processes of manufacture.

The finest Orchestra in this country, 32 pieces, including eminent soloists. Musical Director, Prof. A. LIESEGANG. Promenade Concert every evening.

The Art Halls are filled with the choicest examples.

The railroads and transportation lines have reduced fares to visitors to the lowest rates.

Don't fail to come early and often.

BASE-BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.

BASE BALL GAMES.

DETROIT vs. CHICAGO.

The Last League Game in Chicago for 1883.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8,

3:40 p. m.

Avoid the rush at the gate by securing your tickets before 2 o'clock on the day of the game at

SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.
CLAYTON'S, 108 Madison-st.
MAYER'S, 123 Washington-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JOHN A. HAMLIN.....Proprietor

Engagement for TWO WEEKS ONLY of the Eminent Artiste,

MODJESKA!

Under the management of Mr. CHAS. BOZENTA, supported by Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE and an excellent company.

This Saturday Matinee.....CAMILLE
This Saturday Evening.....ADRIENNE

NEXT WEEK:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Matinee and Evening—AS YOU LIKE IT.
Thursday—MARIE STUART.
Friday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Matinee—CAMILLE.
Saturday Evening—TWELFTH NIGHT.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Lessee
EDWARD KEYS.....Manager

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION!

ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY OF THE POPULAR TRAGEDIAN,

THOS. W. KEENE!

Under the management of WM. R. HAYDEN.

REPERTOIRE:

Saturday Matinee.....LADY OF LYONS
Saturday Evening.....R

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

George Jerome, of Detroit, is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. Oskar Bergmann, of Vienna, is at the Palmer.

Col. W. S. King, of Minneapolis, is at the Grand Pacific.

Miles P. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville, Ky., is at the Palmer.

Col. H. E. Baskewell, of Richmond, Va., is at the Grand Pacific.

C. H. Bacon, of Boston, and C. B. Holt, of Albany, are at the Tremont.

Capt. John Martin and Miss Martin, of Minneapolis, are at the Sherman.

W. H. Long, of Philadelphia, and S. G. Cook, of Minneapolis, are at the Leland.

Capt. G. W. Marsh, of Ireland, and Capt. E. M. Cooksley, of England, are at the Grand Pacific.

The faculty of the Women's Medical College met last evening at the Sherman to prepare the time-card for the fall-course lectures, beginning Sept. 18.

Mr. S. S. Chisholm, of the bankrupt firm of Chisholm Brothers & Gunn, yesterday filed an amendment to the voluntary assignment of his firm, disclaiming that he is a creditor of the firm, as stated in the schedule.

Mr. George C. Miln, the actor, wants it understood that the subject of his new lecture is "Candles and Footlights," and not "Bandies and Footlights," as a typographical error made THE TRIBUNE say yesterday.

John Ott, an ex-convict who has served the State at Joliet and is well-known in police circles was arrested yesterday by Detectives Bonfield and Kay and locked up at the Central Station on the charge of vagrancy.

The Caledonian Society gave one of its monthly entertainments last night in its hall at the corner of Clark and Washington streets. The attendance filled the hall to overflowing. An enjoyable literary and musical program was offered.

Isaac Gimbel and not Henry Mitchell is the defendant in the case of alleged criminal libel mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Mitchell is the complainant. Justice Lyon yesterday continued the case to Sept. 14, holding the defendant in $500 bail.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 69 degrees; 9 a. m., 71; 10 a. m., 73; 11 a. m., 74; 12 m., 75; 1 p. m., 75; 3 p. m., 63; 6 p. m., 59. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.43.

Mike McDonald gave $100 towards furnishing the newsboys and bootblacks with a suit of clothes. The check was payable to the order of J. V. Farwell & Co. Ex-Ald. Jonas saw it in the hands of the solicitor, and offered him $125 for it. He was willing, of course, and Jonas now has the check.

The survivors of Andersonville and other Southern prisons met last evening at the Sherman and elected the following delegates to the National Convention to be held in Cleveland Sept. 18-19: Dr. G. C. Somers, Capt. E. de C. Loud, Capt. M. S. Robinson, and Messrs. La Baune and O. D. Noble.

Justice Foote yesterday fined the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company $250 for violating the smoke ordinance, there being five cases against the company, in each of which a fine of $50 was imposed. C. P. Kellogg & Co., for whose clothing-house they are also fined $50 for violating the smoke ordinance.

James Warren, alias "Nip," who is one of the most expert pickpockets in the country, was arrested yesterday by detectives Halloran and Rohan while working the "shell" game on the Government Pier. Warren is but 21 years of age, but has already served several terms in the bridewell. His brother "Dicky" Warren is now doing time at Joliet.

The Executive Board of the Cook County District of the State Liquor League was in session yesterday in Quincy No. 9 to perfect arrangements for the coming State convention in Quincy, which is to meet the last Tuesday of this month. Reports received from all local organizations in the district showed a large increase in membership, which has added considerably to the treasury of the board.

The Chicago Turngemeinde starts this evening on an excursion to Cincinnati, where the disciples of Jahn will be the guests of the several Turner societies of that city. The veterans of the Twenty-fourth and Eighty-second regiments, who nearly all were members of the Turngemeinde at the time they enlisted for the War, will escort the excursionists to the train, which will leave the Union Depot, on Canal street, at 9 p. m.

On complaint of John Lordin, William Magis was brought before Justice Ingersoll yesterday to answer to the charge of arson. Thursday morning a frame building at No. 165 Cauldport avenue, owned by Lordin, was set on fire, and Lordin believes Magis did the deed to settle an old grudge. The case was continued to Sept. 14, Magis being held in $1,000 bail. The building was not much damaged by the fire, although the floor was saturated with kerosene oil.

Dr. Stroniski has some property in his possession, which he would like to have called for by the owners. The Doctor went to his office late Thursday night to get some surgical instruments, and as he was about to leave, having turned off the gas, he met two men in the waiting-room. When they saw him they promptly fled, leaving behind them a hat and a bunch of skeleton keys. That they were burglars is evident, and the unexpected appearance of the Doctor doubtless beat them out of a job.

The police stations were being anxiously visited last night by the friends of Charles Scharnsdorf, an artistic worker in wood, who has been missing for several days. Scharnsdorf has a sister living on Goethe street, near Sedgwick, who is the party principally concerned in the matter, that is, being afraid that the German, and aged 28. Lately he has been drinking very extensively, to such an extent that his mind has become impaired, and it is feared that he has committed suicide.

Ira Holmes was credited with having bought nearly 5,000,000 bushels during the flurry in corn yesterday. Other people also piled in with orders for considerable quantities, making the corn market the liveliest of any day in that crowd for months past. For once speculation seemed to override the shipping movement, the latter sinking into the background under the combined influence of fears of frost and scarcity of vessel-room. There were, however, several purchases of "rejected" made for export.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Joseph Garval, watchman at Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevator, near the corner of Morgan and Twenty-second streets, found the dead body of a man floating in the Burlington slip near the elevator. The body was that of a person about 45 years of age, medium hight and build, dark hair and mustache, full black beard, dark pants, knit jacket, and dark woolen shirt. The body was taken to the morgue by the Hinman street patrol-wagon. It had been in the water about a week.

James Kelly, alias Scott Wallace, who was arrested Thursday morning, having in his possession a quantity of jewelry stolen from different stores, was identified yesterday as the man who entered the residence of C. D. Robbins, No. 889 Fulton street, Aug. 29, and attempted to steal some valuables. He was intercepted by Tillie Fraser, a young woman living in the next house, whom he knocked down in order to escape capture. He was also identified as the man who attempted the red-pepper dodge at the residence of Mrs. Decker, No. 290 Larrabee street, Sept. 3.

Ex-Sheriff Kern and his hunting companions, Messrs. Ovington, Hibbard, Bangs, and Butters, returned Thursday night after a ten days' trip in Iowa. They first went to Ruthven, in the President's car of the St. Paul Road, and indulged in three days' shooting. The birds were scarce, as the ground had been pretty thoroughly gone over by some Des Moines people. The party then left for Wesley, sixty-eight miles east, and had some sport in shooting wild geese. Prairie chickens were scarce, owing to the early rains and the subsequent fires, by both of which the eggs were destroyed.

Guggenheim, the hotel thief whose crimes were outlined in THE TRIBUNE Thursday morning, will be convicted of at least one theft if the evidence of J. W. Henderson, of Rockford, Ill., will convict him. Mr. Henderson stopped at the Commercial Hotel, in this city, four weeks ago, and while here a $40 overcoat was stolen from him from his room. In a pocket was a package of letters addressed to him. When arrested Guggenheim had these letters in his possession. Mr. Henderson read of the arrest of Guggenheim and the fact that he had the mined to fully prosecute the thief.

The friends of Mr. Platt Lewis, lately city editor of a smaller Chicago morning paper, will regret to learn that yesterday in the County Court he was adjudged insane and sent to the Kankakee Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Lewis was formerly employed as a reporter on the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and came to this city six or seven years ago. For the last three or four years he has been employed on a Chicago paper. He has been regarded as insane by his friends for a long time on account of his causeless and sudden outbursts of passion against his best friends. He was arrested at the instance of his wife. Some years ago he was a heavy drinker, but reformed. Of late, however, he is supposed to have been addicted to opium. While in court yesterday he admitted to the Judge that he did not feel right in his head, and thought that the stay in an asylum would benefit him.

One of the St. Paul prints has evidently been imposed upon about the action of Chicago merchants in responding to the sufferers of Rochester, Minn., which place was recently devastated by a cyclone. The fact is, Mr. Stevens, of the firm of Marshall Field & Co., has been collecting money for the Rochester people among the wholesale houses of this city, and, up to the present time, has succeeded in raising between $2,000 and $3,000. The St. Paul paper which stated that the people of Chicago were deaf to appeals will doubtless be glad to correct itself.

A libel by telephone is going to engage the attention of one of the Hamburg (Germany) courts shortly. A manufacturer conversed with the manager of his storehouse by telephone, and getting an answer he did not like he replied in an insulting manner. The man at the other end pretended not to have heard the remark and asked to have it repeated, letting a colleague receive the second and augmented edition of the insulting remark. In this way he secured a witness and was able to sue his employer for libel. This is probably the first instance of a libel suit based on telephonic conversation.

Thomas Ward, alias "Nobby Tom," an old and well-known bunko-steerer, who for some time has been enjoying himself in the solitudes of St. Louis, but has an extensive acquaintance in Chicago police circles, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Wiley and Lonergan on a West Side street-car shortly after his arrival in the city. Ward was arrested at one time in this city on the charge of having done up a stockman for $1,700, and during the night, while confined in the Central Station, he pulled out nearly all of his beard in order to escape identification. The charge of vagrancy is lodged against him in the present instance, and he is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

The Board of Directors of the German Society yesterday discussed the question of securing a permanent home for the offices of the society. A committee was appointed to agitate the matter among the German residents of the city and to devise some plan by which funds can be raised for the purpose of erecting a suitable building in the vicinity of one of the railroad depots with considerable emigrant traffic. The idea is to establish a large emigrant depot where immigrants can be cared for during their stay in Chicago, and which could be made self-supporting, while at the same time affording relief and assistance to those who are actually in need.

The adjourned meeting of prominent citizens to prepare for the visit of Chief-Justice Coleridge to Chicago was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific. About twenty were present, and Mr. A. M. Pence presided. On motion, the Chair appointed the following sub-committees: Finance—Marshall Field, E. M. Phelps, E. G. Keith, F. Q. Ball, George E. Adams, and Henry Strong. Banquet—W. W. Jackson, L. N. Stiles, O. W. Potter, Thomas M. Hoyne, Carlile Mason, and H. A. Huntington. Invitations—Wirt Dexter, Edwin Walker, C. B. Farwell, Fred Ullman, J. B. Bradwell, and Thomas Dent. Sentiments and Responses—James R. Nourse, Melville E. Stone, C. C. Bonney, John P. Wilson, Dr. De Laskie Miller, and H. M. Shepard. The distinguished guest is expected about the 17th inst.

A very pleasant art reception was held last evening at Stevens' gallery, Adams street and Wabash avenue, and despite the unfavorable weather the attendance was quite large. Out of the 1,000 invitations issued fully 600 were responded to in person. The occasion of the reception was the unveiling of Bramley & Green's large picture of Niagara Falls, which was painted for the Michigan Central Railroad, and under whose auspices it will be exhibited in the principal cities, and then chromo-lithographed. The picture was noticed at length in THE TRIBUNE two weeks ago. Additional attractions were Phillips' portrait of the late Thomas Hoyne, a commission from the Iroquois Club, and the Stevens collection of French and German paintings.

The Chicago Prisoners of War Association met at the Sherman House last evening to elect delegates to the National Prisoners of War Association, which is to be held in Cleveland, O., Sept. 19 and 20. Dr. Summers occupied the chair. The Treasurer reported a balance of $11 in the treasury. The Secretary read Congressman J. S. Robinson's Bounty and Per Diem bill, which was introduced into the House near the close of the session, and its provisions appeared to satisfy all present. The Chairman stated that to be able to send delegates to the National Convention it was necessary that the association should be chartered as a State association, and with that end in view a petition had been prepared to send on to the headquarters in Hartford, Conn. It was decided to send a night dispatch to Hartford to the effect that such a petition had been sent, in order to head off any others who should make a splutter. The petition was then signed by all present. Four new members signed the roll of membership. The delegates elected were Dr. Summers, Felix La Baum, Gen. Lowe, Capt. E. S. Robinson, and Noble. Seven alternates were also appointed, and a committee was selected to look after transportation for the delegates.

QUASI-PLAGIARISM.

WHAT A PROFESSIONAL LETTER AND SPEECH WRITER HAS TO SAY OF HER BUSINESS AND PATRONS.

"Yes, sir; I am Mrs. A. A. Stone; please walk in; have a seat."

Mrs. A. A. Stone is the woman who lives at 198 West Madison street, and advertises that for a consideration she will lend her literary assistance to all persons who feel unequal to the task of composing their own love-letters, essays, debates, obituary poetry, and after-dinner speeches. Visitors must be surprised to find her a good-looking young lady about 24 years old, and small at that. But she has a good head and a good face. Her cranium towers above her ears, her brow is expansive, her eye clear and mobile, and her countenance expressive of common sense, good intentions, and self-reliance. Any judge of human nature would call her modest, intelligent, and honest.

"How did I get into this business?" she said. "Well, I got into it unconsciously when I was at school. The girls came to me to write letters for them, and I wrote and wrote until I got fond of it, and became an adept at it. Of course in those days I worked without pay. I have followed this business for the last eight years in Philadelphia, and for a part of the time with a branch in New York. I took an idea that Chicago was a better field for it, and am glad to say I have not been disappointed."

"What acquired fitness have you for such a comprehensive task?"

"I passed two years in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Philadelphia, and after two years more entered the University of Pennsylvania, and afterwards graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Before and since that time I have given my whole time to such reading and study as would serve to make me helpful to my patrons. As to writing love-letters, I have been married twice, am now perfectly in love with my present husband, who is with me here; so I am perfectly at home in that branch of the business."

"What classes of people seek your assistance?"

"Nearly every class, old and young, rich and poor, educated and uneducated. You would make a great mistake to suppose that all or the most of my patrons were either poor or ignorant. The faculty of composing is not dependent on intelligence, and you would be surprised to know how perfectly helpless some intelligent and educated people are as soon as they have to write an important letter or make a little speech. They are all a little shy about applying, and though I have several rooms, so that no two of them meet each other, still they prefer like Nicodemus to call in the evening. They generally plead a want of time as an excuse for seeking assistance."

"How do you charge?"

"I never make a charge or collect a fee until the document has been written and accepted, and consequently I occasionally have my trouble for nothing, for some people cannot be suited. For a small piece of work I receive $5 or $10, according to circumstances. I believe the most I ever got for one composition was $50, and thereby hangs a tale. The document was an after-dinner speech in response to a toast. I prepared it for a very intelligent gentleman who was to attend a banquet at the Union League Club in Philadelphia. He was delighted with my work, and voluntarily offered me $50. But after spending two weeks in committing it to memory he wasn't called on at the banquet to speak at all."

"Who are the hardest customers to please?"

"A girl who wants a love-letter written, and a colored gentleman in search of an oration. No matter how careful I am to follow the young lady's instructions, when I show her the next day what I have written, she says: 'Why I wouldn't say that for the world.' So there is nothing left for me but to hold on to her until I can compose a letter and submit it to her sentence by sentence for approval. The colored friend is fond of florid rhetoric, and I have some difficulty in making things lurid enough or gorgeous enough to satisfy his ideas of eloquence. Once I wrote a speech for a colored gentleman whom I could not satisfy, do what I would, until I had characterized another colored gentleman in the same profession with himself as 'the gentleman who ennobles the profession which I now adorn.' That clause saved my fee. I find that ignorant people are always harder to please than intelligent people. I remember I had once to write a speech for an old gentleman who hadn't graduated at any college, on the subject of the tariff, or as he called it 'the terriff.' When it was finished he didn't like it, and after hedging a good while he admitted that the fault he found with it was that it contained no poetical quotations. As the subject didn't inspire my muse, and as I couldn't find any tariff poetry anywhere, I had my trouble for nothing, and got no fee."

"Do you ever furnish poetry?"

"I frequently write obituary poetry; indeed, obituary-writing is regarded as my forte."

"How about sermons and prayers?"

"Well, I must draw the line somewhere, and I draw it at prayers. I have a prayer-book here, and if any one should apply for a prayer I think I would refer him to that. But sermons I have occasionally furnished. I wrote one for a theological student—a very bright fellow, too—who was going home in vacation, and was expected to preach in the presence of his old associates. He thought he could deliver some one else's sermon with less embarrassment than his own. Another sermon I prepared for another theological student who was a candidate for ordination, and who preached it as a trial sermon. But I don't like to prepare sermons much, as it requires great care of doctrinal points."

"Who was your first patron in Chicago?"

"A gentleman who had been invited to respond to a toast at a club dinner. We got along with the speech very harmoniously, but as the time to deliver it approached he became very nervous, and finally, when it was only half done, made up his mind that he could not deliver it, and let the matter drop."

"Have you ever found that your writings have done execution?"

"Yes, sometimes such things have come under my observation. I have conducted a love correspondence until the parties became engaged and got married. One of the finest pieces of work I ever did was a letter of condolence to a lady who had lost a child, and the perfect success of it was proved by the beautiful reply it drew out. Then I have known ladies to whom my letters had been sent to acquire a great ambition to cultivate their own minds."

"Do your patrons ever request you to introduce a few quotations in foreign languages into the letters you write for them?"

"Very often, nothing is more taking. Wherever there are these quotations or anything else above the learning and intelligence of the person I am writing for I remind him or her how embarrassing it might be at some future meeting with their correspondents to have these matters brought up in conversation, especially if they should become married. But I have never found any one yet who regarded that contingency as anything to excite alarm."

"Does your conscience ever reprove you for assisting so many people to become plagiarists?"

"Well, all the plagiarism that I am accessory to is a very mild type. My patrons are not people who make a living by their literary ability, or their pretensions to it. The worst they ever do is to gratify their personal vanity in a very minor matter. In most of my work there is not even that much to reprehend. You can hardly credit the inability of some well-informed people to write a letter. Very often a gentleman of good education and good sense will come to me to write a letter, and long ago I talk to him about the letter he has not an idea in his head. Then I will lead him away from the subject of the letter to the subject involved in the letter, and take down his remarks as in conversation. Afterwards I work them together in his own words, and the result pleases him amazingly. It would be a great pity that such people should not have assistance. No, my conscience does not trouble me at all. I think I am doing a good work."

"Are your relations with your patrons confidential?"

"Entirely so. I do not even ask their names, but assign numbers to them. Some of them I never see at all. As soon as they receive a letter belonging to a correspondence that I am conducting they send it to me by a servant, and I send the answer to them by the servant. Sometimes they copy my letters in their own handwriting before they mail them, and sometimes they mail them in my handwriting."

"UNCLE RUFUS."

HE RETURNS WITH HIS GUESTS FROM THE YELLOWSTONE.

Mr. Rufus Hatch and his guests returned from the Yellowstone Park yesterday afternoon. They are all very well and seemed to be enjoying the flash of civilization about the parlors of the Palmer House last night. They attired themselves in their immaculate linen and dress-suits—the male portion—and chatted under the lights and promenaded the entresol. Their cheeks had the bronze of the sundown lands, and they mingled together, the old and the young, joyfully and without any evidences of fatigue. Some went over to the club across the way and some went to the theatre. But the most of them remained in-doors.

Mr. Hatch was seen twice—the first time just as he arrived. His linen was ruffled, his chin was unshaven, and his attire generally was disarranged. "I played poker," he said, "from Peoria Junction to within five or six miles of the city. I am not fit to talk to a white man. I am going to take a swim. Come around to-night."

At night he was found in his room stretched out on a sofa, his favorit position when submitting to the tortures of an interview. He was informed that the wires had been busily weaving strange stories and fancies; that they had imposed upon his good nature; that they surpassed the limit in the way of expenses; and that they were a lot of Oliver Twists.

Mr. Hatch listened to the catalog of charges with a smile which increased as it broke into a laugh. Then he said: "There isn't a word of truth in it. Why, they enjoyed themselves in everything. They were never exacting. They were not that class of people. I never had a happier party on my hands. I tell you how it started. Some of the young fellows went into a store one day where there was a boy. They got to joking him, and finally one of them offered to pay him for a match. The boy took the joke for a fact. Another time some beer had been ordered from a tent, and it was sent up and charged for at the rate of a dollar a bottle. Of course there was a protestation, but my guests had nothing to do with that. But some meddlesome fellow got hold of that story and charged it upon the travelers. That was a slander. Another time I gave a lunch to four or five gentlemen, and the man who got it up sent in a bill for $97. That was a gouge. But what had my guests to do with that? No, sir. I repeat that all these stories about these people are untrue. I am satisfied with the trip and its results. I hope they are, and I have reason to believe they are. They are ladies and gentlemen; they are educated people, and people who have been abroad before. They know how to enjoy travel and are appreciative."

They saw the President, and he saw them. There was nothing formal about this. A few of the party, during their visit, thought it rather strange to see the President shaking hands with his "subjects." But they were told that this was a Republic, and that the President was the servant of the people. Then they thought it strange to see State laws, the poor, down-trodden saloonkeeper need have no fear that his so-called rights will be invaded.

BRIDGE GUARDS.

COMMISSIONER CREGIER'S OFFICE SWAMPED WITH MODELS.

The order passed by the City Council authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to examine all plans for guard-gates at the bridges had hardly been entered on the records before a swarm of inventors put in an appearance with all sizes and styles of models. Each day brings forth a new design, and each man thinks he has the only solution of the swinging-bridge problem, and it is rather amusing to note the enthusiasm with which the various inventions are described and the advantages explained. There are models and plans until one cannot rest, and the Commissioner's office resembles a dime museum more than anything else. There is something over thirty plans and models on exhibition, nearly all of which work on the same principle. The general idea seems to be to have a gate shoot up suddenly from the edge of the draw, and the rapidity with which some of them shoot toward the sky would throw the luckless person who chanced to be in the way far into space. One or two are arranged on the system of the guillotine, and fall with the proverbial "dull thud." Others have a complication of machinery about them that fills the City Engineers with despair. While a few seem to be well enough in their way, the Commissioner does not appear to be overjoyed with any of them. "They are all fashioned on the same principle," he said yesterday, "and every man who has studied out a plan by which the bridge will automatically close and open a gate thinks he has struck the proper thing. Some of them appear to be very good, provided we care to adopt the plan of automatic gates, but, as I have suggested before, I think the only way for absolute safety is to have a man stationed on each side of the bridge, who can open and close the gates the same as they do at railroad crossings. A man can use some judgment, and by having the gates removed eighteen or twenty feet away from the bridge the public would be protected."

PERILS OF THE SEA.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES GROWING OUT OF A COLLISION ON THE LAKE.

A libel suit was begun in the United States District Court yesterday by W. G. Keith, owner of the schooner Ida Keith, against the Michigan Navigation Company of Detroit and William Livingston to recover $1,483.43 damages for a collision between the schooner and the defendants' tug Charles Kellogg. He says that some time ago his schooner was bound on a voyage from Chicago to Buffalo, laden with a cargo of flaxseed, and when off Old Mackinaw Point was taken in tow by the steam-tug Charles Kellogg, owned by the company, to be towed by her to Lake Huron, and with her passed Port Huron about 10:30 p. m. Oct. 18, 1882, and about 3 a. m. the 19th reached the canal on the flats, the weather being clear, with a fresh breeze from the northwest. Libellant's schooner was next to the tug, and the schooner George Steele being the only other schooner in tow, the tug and tow passed down the starboard side of said canal, which they had a perfect right to do, and when about half way through the canal the lights of a steam-barge and tow were discovered going up and apparently heading on to the canal. When about 100 yards from the lower end of it the barge blew two whistles, which the Kellogg answered with two whistles, and in obedience thereto crossed to the port side of said canal, with appellant's schooner following directly in the wake of the said tug, thereby passing said barge and tow safely at the entrance of said canal. Immediately afterwards the tug Kellogg changed her course, apparently for the purpose of getting back into the channel, and libellant's said schooner followed right in the tug's wake until by so doing the schooner grounded, running out forward about six inches, through no fault on her part. Those in charge of said schooner at once sang out to the Steele to put his wheel hard to starboard, and immediately received a reply indicating that the order was received, but in a moment more the Steele, with the bluff of her starboard-bow, struck the Keith's port quarter, carrying away her stern frame, rail, yawl-boat, and doing other serious damage. The tug in trying to pull her off broadside pulled out her starboard timber-heads and broke her new eight-inch hawser. The schooner was got off in two hours and towed to the Detroit Dry-Dock Company's dock, when the Captain of the tug ordered the necessary repairs to be made, and said the company would pay for it. The repairs, wages of men, and loss of time cost $1,429.43, which defendants now refuse to pay, and the libel is brought to compel them to do so.

OF ABSENT MIND.

THE ECCENTRICITY OF PEOPLE IN RELATION TO HATS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Two men went into a restaurant to eat, and when they had finished one of them missed his hat. He complained to the proprietor, who agreed to make the proper return in case the hat was not found. This parley caused a conversation at a table near by. One of the men, a hatter, said: "I suppose that man was honest, but I find that this is a good time to shake straw hats. It has got to be quite a common trick for a certain class of people to go into a barber-shop or a restaurant with an old straw hat, and when they start to leave swear that they had a good hat on when they came in."

Talking about hats reminded him that two-thirds of the country people who visit the city and have to cross a bridge always lose their hats. He had studied the subject, and had erected a hat store near one of the prominent bridges. It had proved an immense revenue to him in the course of a year. "I have a customer," he went on to say, "who is a Judge, and he is a rich man. He is the best customer I have. For instance, he always loses his hat and gets a poorer one in return. I sell him a silk hat. He comes in here, and the chances are two to one that he will leave the new silk hat in the rack and walk out with an old slouch. He never thinks of coming back here, but goes straight to the store and buys another. In less than a week he will lose that in the same way. He is the most absent-minded man I ever saw. He will come into my place, chat awhile, and walk off with a silk umbrella. I simply charge it to him, send in the bill, and he pays for it. He is liable to carry off anything that is loose. If he ever leaves home he will get himself into trouble."

THE EXPOSITION.

EXCURSION TRAINS EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

Despite a cold, drizzling rain last night the attendance at the Exposition was fair. Thus far those who have been present at the big show are residents of the city, but few outsiders having as yet put in an appearance. It is expected that in a few days the excursion trains will bring in large numbers from the country towns and surrounding States. Nearly all of the exhibitors now have their booths and stands in complete order, although there are a few who are still a little tardy. The exhibits, taken as a whole, far exceed those of any previous year, and in some instances the artistic skill shown by the exhibitors in the manner of decorating their space is commendable. Under the admirable arrangement of gas and electricity a flood of light pervades the building, and brings each object out as distinctly as though it were day.

The machinery department is particularly interesting, and is occupied by all the prominent manufacturers in the country. The dry-goods houses of the city also make excellent displays. The art-gallery contains a great many fine works, and appears to be the center of attraction. Considering that it is but the opening of the season the management expresses itself as well satisfied with the results thus far attained.

SUBURBAN.

PULLMAN.

In the lawn-tennis tournament, which opened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Pullman, A. W. Stewart, Kenwood Club, defeated R. S. Gubbins, Pullman Club; Capt. G. K. Brown, Chicago Club, defeated George Kinley; Miss Le Moyne, Lake View Club, defeated Miss Walker, Zingari Club, Oakland; J. W. Spalding, Chicago, defeated E. P. Eddy, Flint, Mich.; Miss Chase, Lake View, defeated Miss Le Moyne; J. V. Le Moyne, Chicago, defeated J. M. Lauf, Chicago; C. A. Needham, Chicago, defeated J. Spalding (by default). The singles will be concluded tomorrow, play beginning at 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the doubles will begin, and will be followed by the final contests in the singles.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Col. Noquet, Architect; W. Harper, Master Carpenter; L. G. Moore, Engineer; and J. Walker, Mason, of the Illinois Central, visited South Chicago yesterday morning, and staked out the ground for the new Illinois Central depot at the corner of Ninety-first street and the tracks. It will be a handsome and substantial brick structure, somewhat similar to that at South Park, and will cost about $10,000. The plans are complete, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly.

CUMMINGS.

The citizens of Cummings organized a Citizens' Association last night.

The nailers and feelers of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company have subscribed $240 for the relief of Alfred Trowine, the young man who lost his foot by a recent accident at the mill.

GRAND CROSSING.

The Mutual Protective Association of Grand Crossing have elected the following delegates to the State Convention of the association, to be held Sept. 26, at Quincy, Ill.: Fred Taeger, G. D. Debele, Charles Boldt, William Miller, F. G. Crawford, and M. Schweitzer.

IN FAVOR OF POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 7.—The Toledo Produce Exchange today adopted the report of its committee recommending the passage by Congress of a law providing for the construction of Government postal telegraph lines on the basis of the proposed bill of Senator Edmunds. The report opposes the purchase by the Government of existing lines, or any that may hereafter be built by private companies, and favors the establishment of the independent system to be extended as fast as the business interests of the country may require.

BOTTLED BEER.

The Conrad Seipp Brewing Company's table beer is pronounced to be the best in the market by all who have used it. Orders should be sent direct.

A NEW LINE TO AURORA.

On Monday, Sept. 3, 1883, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will open its new line from Chicago to Aurora and North Aurora for passenger and freight business.

Four passenger trains will be run daily (except Sunday), leaving Chicago at 8:30 a. m., 12 noon, 3:45 p. m., and 5:15 p. m.

Freight will be handled and carried with that care and dispatch which the first-class facilities of this road enables it to do, and will be received either at East Chicago or South Branch Stations. For rates and bills of lading apply to T. S. Rattle, Contracting Freight Agent, 60 Clark street (under Sherman House), and for passenger tickets apply at the Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets, 62 Clark street, 47 Monroe street, or at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

OCONOMOWOC AND WAUKESHA TRAINS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has discontinued for this season the running through to Oconomowoc of trains leaving Chicago at 3:05 p. m. and 5 p. m., and leaving Milwaukee at 5:55 p. m. and 8:20 p. m.; also the trains leaving Oconomowoc for Milwaukee and Chicago at 6 a. m. and 11:25 a. m.; and also the train leaving Waukesha at 6 a. m. for Milwaukee and Chicago. All trains will continue to run between Chicago and Milwaukee proper same as heretofore.

THE VERY WORST CASES OF DRUNKENNESS are cured by Dr. D'Unger's great remedy. Rooms 16 and 18, No. 81 Clark street.

The best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

The "Duplex" Roach Killer exterminates roaches, cockroaches, and croton b ugs.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Skill, fair dealing, success; $8 best. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Names and residences.	Ages.
Julius F. Pfunter, Chicago	32
Mary Kachlin, Chicago	32
Johann Umland, Chicago	36
Mrs. Lisette Flisinger, Chicago	39
Rudolph Kuhfeldt, Lake	24
Mary Raynes, Lake	24
Charles Chamberlain, Chicago	21
Nannie Collins, Chicago	16
Hermann Fuss, Chicago	31
Barbara Habel, Chicago	31
Ignasi Sarsmkrowski, Chicago	27
Joszefa Kuszlaka, Chicago	20
Saren Anderson, Chicago	23
Olena M. Peterson, Chicago	23
Friederich Henning, Chicago	23
Mary Meyer, Chicago	23
Denny A. Maynard, Wauksesha, Wis	23
Nellie Lahrt, Waukesha, Wis	22
August Loebert, Lake	23
Ida Lotus Kraljaka, Chicago	23
Joseph H. Thomas, Chicago	33
Lude Montgomery, Chicago	33
Hilmar Brown, Chicago	28
Mary O. Andrews, Chicago	21

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Hans Peterson, Lake	21
Parina Hanson, Lake	19
John T. Colvin, Lake	27
Lizzie T. Elsing, Evanston	21
Sampson Winter, Ruskes, Kas	32
Rose Goldstein, Chicago	24
John Kukuk, Chicago	24
Minnie Timerick, Chicago	20
Carl Gemkow, Chicago	20
Theresa Sieffke, Chicago	18
Carl O. Hultman, Chicago	36
Matilda Dahl, Chicago	32
Levi S. Gilbert, Evanston	22
Nellie C. Campbell, Evanston	18
Martin Blanchard, Chicago	30
Ida Phillips, Chicago	27
Filosaz Margosin, Chicago	22
Valeria Poszier, Chicago	19
Joseph Gleason, Chicago	27
Elisabeth Hafferty, Chicago	22
Frank Bonner, Chicago	24
Anna McVeagh, Chicago	24
John Beswick, Chicago	35
Mrs. Mary E. Ludwig, Chicago	40
Frederick Bartell, Chicago	32
Josephine Ryan, Chicago	17
Jacob Wagner, Chicago	25
Catherine Heil, Chicago	34
Anders Jonas Ketelson, Chicago	25
Selina Simon, Chicago	23
Friederich Schraze, Schaumburg	30
Sophia Helde, Schaumburg	30
Gustav Graders, Chicago	22
Mary Olson, Chicago	19
Charles P. Jennings, Hyde Park	26
Mary H. Garrigan, Hyde Park	28
John Winslow, Chicago	39
Alvina Kuhlmann, Chicago	24
Atel Lilgequist, Stanton, Ia	23
Ida Peterson, South Chicago	21
John Breit, Chicago	32
Kate Thal, Chicago	16
Ernst Prochnow, Chicago	28
Ottila Fick, Chicago	24
Franziszek Fray, Chicago	23
Franciska Dibovska, Chicago	19
William S. Humphrey, Chicago	35
May Hamlin, Chicago	29

MARRIAGES.

MONTGOMERY—MOODY—Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, Hyde Park, Ill., by the Rev. D. J. Riordan, Charles A. Montgomery, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John T. Moody, Tusket, N. S. No Cards.

DEATHS.

REAGAN—Sept. 6, at her residence, 481 Centre-av., Mrs. Elisabeth Reagan, aged 41 years 11 months. Funeral Saturday by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

BURKE—Mary Agnes, beloved wife of the late John Burke, of Holstein, born in the Parish of Knockrea, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 56 years. Funeral from late residence, 80 North Robey-st., Sunday, 9th inst., to the Church of the Annunciation, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

O'NEIL—Sept. 5, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John Shaw, 3 Whiting-st., Philip O'Neil.

Funeral Monday, Sept. 10, at 9 a. m., to the Northwestern Depot, thence to Elgin for interment.

BURK—Sept. 7, Michael, son of Thomas Burk, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 22 years.

Funeral from 228 West Sixteenth-st.

DWYER—Sept. 6, Joseph A.V. Dwyer, aged 19 years 6 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 176 West Taylor-st., Saturday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Lowell papers please copy.

PEACOCK—Sept. 7, at the residence of her grandparents, 2220 Illinois-av., Elizabeth Peacock, aged 4 years 4 months 7 days, daughter of Philip Peacock.

Funeral from above number at 10:15 Sunday, Sept. 9.

CUSHING—Friday, Sept. 7, at 5:15 a. m., John Cushing, aged 66 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 397 Twenty-third-st., Sunday, Sept. 9, at 9:00 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ New York, London (Canada), and Port Jervis (N. Y.) papers please copy.

QUIGLEY—Sept. 6, of consumption, James Quigley, aged 35 years.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 9, from 256 Michigan-st., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary.

☞ Cincinnati and Dayton (O.) papers please copy.

MAIN—Sept. 6, of consumption, Sarah Loomis, wife of L. P. Main and daughter of James M. Loomis.

Funeral Sunday at 2 p.m.

PARKER—Sept. 7, Isaac Parker, aged 74 years.

Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his residence, 3255 Calumet-av., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

McLEAN—At the residence of her parents, 120 Jayst., Anna Teresa Lean.

Funeral Sunday, at 10 o'clock, from St. Vincent de Paul Church by carriages to Calvary.

JUERRENS—Funeral of the late L. Juerrens takes place Sunday, Sept. 9, at 1 p. m., from the Odd Fellows' Hall, Milwauk

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PROSPERITY OF SIX NATIONS.

The following statistics, approximately correct, of the present population, wealth, debt, expenses, and production of six leading nations of the earth present some comparative statements of a surprising character, and show, in a strong light, the greatness of our own country. The United States is 100 years old; the United Kingdom (dating from William the Conquerer) 800 years; France (dating from Charlemagne), 1,100 years; Germany (dating from Charlemagne), 1,100 years; Russia (dating from Peter the Great), 200 years; Austria (dating from Charlemagne), 1,100 years.

	Population.	*Wealth.*
United States	50,150,000	$35,000,000,000
Great Britain	34,505,000	45,000,000,000
France	37,166,000	40,000,000,000
Germany	45,367,000	25,000,000,000
Russia	82,400,000	15,000,000,000
Austria	38,175,000	14,000,000,000

	Debt.	*Annual expenditure.*
United States	$1,800,000,000	$ 257,000,000
Great Britain	3,500,000,000	415,000,000
France	4,000,000,000	650,000,000
Germany	90,000,000	150,000,000
Russia	2,000,000,000	600,000,000
Austria	2,000,000,000	370,000,000

PRODUCTION.

	Agriculture.	*Manufactures.*
United States	$7,500,000,000	$ 4,000,000,000
Great Britain	1,200,000,000	4,000,000,000
France	2,000,000,000	2,500,000,000
Germany	1,800,000,000	2,300,000,000
Russia	2,000,000,000	1,200,000,000
Austria	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000

NOAH'S ARK.

[London *News.*]—Some years ago I met in Egypt Mr. Garvy, then, and probably still, an engineer of high position in the service of the Egyptian Government, and who distinguished himself during the late war by his heroic efforts to aid those English residents to embark in the vessels sent for them. He had previously many years before been in the service of the Russian Government, and had been sent to the neighborhood of Mount Ararat for some object which I now forget. But I recollect, as likely many others do who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Garvy, hearing him mention that, prompted by curiosity, he had ascended the summit of the mount and remained for some days on a visit at the monastery which was then there; that the monks stated to him that the roof of the apartment assigned to him, and I think some others, was composed of the ribs of the Ark. Mr. Garvy said that he examined the structure very closely and that it bore all the appearance of the roof being supported by the ribs of a vessel, and the wood appeared very old. He also said that a few years after his visit the monastery was destroyed by an earthquake, and that he has never heard what became of the alleged ribs of the Ark. I do not profess to believe that part of the Ark was incorporated into the monastery. I merely tell the tale as it was told to me—so, I am sure, too, did Mr. Garvy—so, too, probably did the monks, who, no doubt, got the story from their predecessors.

LITERATURE.

"Abraham Lincoln"—A Remarkable Drama in Remarkable Blank Verse.

A Dozen Poems in the Hoosier Dialect, and Some "Pedantic Versicles."

Another Clever Book by Lawrence Oliphant—"Typical" American Characterizations.

"The Art of England"—Lectures Given by John Ruskin at Oxford University.

Recent Poetry.

The new drama, entitled "Abraham Lincoln," which is just now exciting a good deal of apprehension in the literary and dramatic worlds, comprises fifty pages of selected language reduced to liberal blank verse. It follows the plot for the assassination of Lincoln from its alleged inception in 1861 through five acts and twenty-six scenes—which incidentally present also the principal events of the Civil War—to the assasination, and the death of the assasin in 1865, and, apart from its historical value, it deserves consideration for its literary and "acting" qualities. Viewed in this light the most careless reader may find the poet's soul and the playwright's practiced hand in every page. Thus the play opens with the striking statement—and line:

Montgomery is no mean city.

This opinion, expressed as the curtain rises and while the house is still in confusion, is sure to arrest the attention of every hearer who has ever been in that city, and still the audience into a condition of mute expectancy and wonder.

Booth appears before certain prominent Rebels, and proposes in consideration of one hundred thousand dollars—in advance—to slay Lincoln. They hesitate, ask time for consultation, and arrange to meet him in the park at night. At the appointed time and place Booth attends. The wind has changed and he is chilled. Temptation whispers in his ear that he ought to take a little something:

A dram
Of Holland gin would give my system tone:
But no—I am a temperate man.

This high resolve to maintain good habits while waiting for his hundred thousand dollars cannot fail to arouse the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and create a feeling of intense satisfaction when, a moment later, he receives his money, and, after promising to refund if he fail in his contract, departs with a quickened sense of his duty as a national savior.

The scene changes. The inauguration of Lincoln; a few Cabinet meetings; the bombardment of Sumter; a debate over the Emancipation proclamation, in which the New York *Tribune* and the ghosts of Washington and Patrick Henry take prominent part; a domestic scene between Lincoln and Lady Lincoln; the siege of Vicksburg; a little dispute between Jeff Davis and Lady Davis; the fall of Richmond; and sundry meetings of the conspirators for exercise in declamation—keep the stage manager awake and lend action to the play, until at last we reach the climax—the assassination—in Act IV., Scene 9.

Booth escapes for the time; but Payne, after his murderous attack upon Seward in his chamber, is captured at the house of Mrs. Surratt, and with her is brought before the Chief of Police—thus:

Enter Officers with Payne and Mrs. Surratt. (Payne is without coat, clothes torn, and bespattered with mud; wears a cap made of a cross-section of his undershirt. Mrs. S. is well but commonly dressed.)

Officer—Sir, this Surratt is mistress of a house Where we inquiring were when came this man At dead of night to dig some ditch he said She'd promised him. 'Tis plain he is a knave And comes before the time to dig the weeds Are white and soft as any girl's, and here 're The trinkets of his pockets—tooth and nail brushes.
His name is Payne.

Here is food for reflection. The displacement of Mr. Payne's underwear, and the fact that Mrs. Surratt is well and adopts the conventional habit of wearing clothes, must inevitably lead the overstrained mind from the horrors of the Assassination in the last act to the peaceful contemplation of personal peculiarities; and the officer's masterly conclusions show how unerring is the modern policeman. Payne had pretended that he went to Mrs. Surratt's house in search of a ditch she'd promised him; but the ditch is not found amongst the real estate upon his person and he is simply muddy. His pockets are searched, and, instead of the corroborative ditch, they yield trinkets—tooth and nail brushes. Clearly he has collected them at the Seward mansion for souvenirs of his interview with the Secretary. He stands convicted.

The humor, or "funny business," of the play crops out inadvertently in the scene between Booth and the Angel-Messenger in the first act, but is mainly confined to the second act, in which the Union army—consisting of three soldiers—celebrates the surrender of Vicksburg. One-third of the army fires a bunch of fire-crackers; another third, being an Irishman, dances a jig; while the remaining third rejoices in silence. Then Grant makes a speech—one of his best.

In a note appended to the drama the author calls attention to the fact that it is so arranged that several characters may be represented by the individual actors. Thus, one person may be Thompson, then Chief of Police, then Gen. Lee, and finally the Ghost of Patrick Henry. Another may be—amongst other people and things—Jeff Davis and the Ghost of Washington. The light comedian may personate Stanton, Grant, Clay, and Taney. And so each actor is expected to head a procession of himself in various characters. We respectfully suggest to the author a further combination, whereby the New York *Tribune*, the Angel-Messenger, and the Rebel Artillery might be done by the scene-shifter in his leisure moments.

From this ingenious arrangement, and the fact that a portion of both armies and several large battles are omitted, we conclude that this drama is designed especially for private theatricals; and for these we cheerfully recommend it—as a remedy. (Abraham Lincoln: A Drama. By Alph. Hamilton Wood, A. M. Lamar, Mo.)

"The Old Swimmin'-Hole, and 'Leven More Poems," is the captivating title of a dainty little volume of verse which comes to us from a neighboring State. It is written in Hoosier—which appears to be a mixture of slang and tipsy English—and the spirit of poetry is not often allowed to control the delicious humor of the spelling. The sentiment is within the reach of every man who has been a boy; and the practical suggestions scattered through the volume will doubtless be fully appreciated by the farming community—especially that portion of it which regards the district-school as an esthetic folly.

Thus, in the pastoral, "Worter-Melon Time," the reader is pleasantly instructed on a point of some importance:

You don't want no punkins nigh your worter-melon vines,
'Cause, some-way-another, they'll spile your melons, shore;
I've seed 'em taste like punkins from the core to the rines,
Which may be a fact you have hurd of before.

We can readily imagine that, with a limited class of readers who can appreciate the felicities of the dialect, these little poems may be quite popular; and in several of them may be found a vein of true feeling and a certain brave simplicity which, together with occasional verses really musical in spite of homely phrase, indicate the author's capacity for better work. ('The Old Swimmin'-Hole, and 'Leven More Poems. By Ben). F. Johnson, of Boone. Indianapolis: George C. Bitt & Co. 50 cents.)

"Pedantic Versicles" is the title of a small collection of "versicles"—songs, paraphrases, and epigrams—which are probably the product of a single brain, but might readily be ascribed to a college literary society. Some of the songs appear to have been written, not perhaps by a lyric poet, but by a gentleman of conventional tastes, a pleasant fancy, and fair skill in versification. There is a certain uniform quality in them which convinces us that the author can write just about such verses so long as he retains his faculties. They are not absolutely commonplace, but there is little in them to quicken the pulse or charm the ear. They may perhaps be classified with much of the verse written by educated men as approved thoughts in subdivided prose. The following stanzas will illustrate our poet's respect for the usual:

Child of the skies,
Maid—as thou art,
Star of mine eyes,
Heaven of my heart,

Draw thou but near,
All, all is light!
But disappear,
Lo, it is night.

We vaguely feel that we have encountered this fancy, and similar language, in some other poem—or some love-letter, or somewhere.

But whatever praise may be due the more serious poems in this collection must be strictly limited to them. The paraphrases and epigrams are worse than bad—they are wicked. This is an *epigram*:

Which tougher builds the student bone—
Platonic Greek or Mathematics?—
Antics of quantities unknown
Or quandaries of knowing Attics?

The humor contained in the poems which do not appear to be purposely grave is of that peculiar kind that provokes to wrath and stimulates profanity. Some of the extraordinary rhymes, which are doubtless meant to be funny or ingenious, raise a question as to how far a man should be permitted to torture his mother-tongue in public.

It may be gathered from the foregoing remarks that we hesitate to pronounce our poet either intensely humorous or sharply epigrammatic; and we regret that he has not confined himself to the lightly sentimental vein, in which he writes rather gracefully. (Pedantic Versicles. By Isaac Fisgr. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co. $1.)

Altiora Peto.

Mr. Lawrence Oliphant's new book presents a wide range of characters and an intricate web of matrimonial projects, all skillfully, if not very delicately, handled. In view of the dissimilar opinions of English society constantly expressed by writers and travelers, the following vignets will be found interesting. Mrs. Clymer is a successful adventuress, who has taken in her toils the Earl of Sark:

Mr. Clymer was the individual with whom so much mysterious suffering was connected. He seemed to have behaved badly on some occasion in Asia Minor; but the subject was evidently so painful to him no one was so heartless as to press for information. He had married her for her fortune, of which, however, she seemed to have saved a good deal, and then ill-treated her, or deserted her, or deceived her. He, too, was said to be an American, and was supposed to be living, if he was living at all, in California, but Mrs. Clymer so plainly gave it to be understood that any reference to his personal individual was painful to her that society readily conceded it was nobody's business but Mrs. Clymer's. There was nothing American about her, at all events. She was thoroughly cosmopolitan—indeed, so much so that when the American Minister have never been good friends since the celebrated occasion when he made a difficulty about her presentation at court. Mrs. Clymer was not a woman to be baffled, and eventually married the day, and has taken her revenge ever since by holding up her own countrymen and countrywomen to ridicule upon every possible occasion. What gives Mrs. Clymer her great hold on London society is the hypothetical existence of Mr. Clymer. She is just enough married to be a safe person to fall in love with. There can be no possible danger of having to marry her, because of Clymer, "poor Jack." Match-making mammas are too anxious to verify the fact of Clymer's non-existence; because, if Mrs. Clymer was either a widow or had never been married—and conjecture in regard to her sticks at nothing—then, if they could marry her to some weak-minded nobleman and be done with her, it would be a great riddance of a matrimonial obstacle. Moreover, the more widespread and well-founded the suspicion of Clymer's non-existence became, the more likely were lovers to become demoralised, for fear of possible consequences. When Sark fell a victim, society at large uttered a general groan of dismay. The mothers were furious, the daughters declared that physicians nervous and disappointed. "That woman Clymer will be the ruin of Sark," said Lord Basinghall; "he has utterly given up all interest in the Foot-and-Mouth-Disease bill ever since she got hold of him."

Stella Walton and Mattie Terrill are traveling American girls from Cedar Buttes, in California, who are accompanied and slightly chaperoned by Hannah Coffin, a spinster of whom Mattie says:

We brought Hannah with us as an antique, to give us a sort of air of respectability and impose upon foreigners. She participates in our little amusements, which she would not enjoy, or to act as a restraint upon us, except when we asked her to. She's the daughter of a Methodist minister, I think, and has had a dreadful series of courses, because she only had a third-grade certificate; so her grammar is faulty.

These three Americans are a little inconceivable; but why quarrel with accepted and popular types any more than with the favorit and legendary stage-sailor, perpetually hitching up his trousers and depositing his quid in his hat?

The Duchess of Beaucourt, who is about to receive the American girls at Beaucourt Castle, speaks thus: "It is amazing the way in which society is being taken by storm by our transatlantic cousins. It is enough if they have pretty faces and fortunes and are Americans to insure their entrée into homes from which English women just as rich, just as pretty, and far better form, are jealously excluded."

The pen of the satirist is not yet weary of portraying the peculiarities of Oscar Wilde, who glides through the story, an esthetic eidolon, under the name of Ronald MacAlpine. The chapter entitled "A Little Fashionable Conversation" describes the social career of the Lauriolas, who are among the visitors at Castle Beaucourt:

"Tell us how you went to work to make your own running, old man," said Basinghall, who had finished his game and overheard Lauriola's last few remarks, and who perceived that he was under the influence of sundry sodas-and-brandies, and therefore in a communicative mood, and not likely easily to take offense. Basinghall, as "Mrs. Hascleyne's man," used to make himself useful in picking up interesting scraps of information—likely in this case to be especially worth knowing, as I had a grudge against Miss. Lauriola. "To tell you the truth, I never could understand how you and your wife managed to achieve your brilliant social success so rapidly."

Lauriola, who was as vain as he was vulgar, flattered by the marked attention which his three listeners—for Lysper had joined the other two—seemed inclined to accord to a recital of his great social achievements, was probably more communicative than he would have been under other circumstances—certainly much more so than if madame had been present.

"Why, you see, my little woman is ambitious, and wants to get on, is—though I say it that shouldn't—beautiful.

"'Albert,' she said to me one day, 'how is it you never bring any Peers or noblemen to see me?'

"That was just after I had completed my contracts for the Subarine Telephonic Company, which brought me in pretty near half a million.

"'I was looking through the names of the Directors of some of the boards you are on,' she said. "There's the Earl of Dashmore, and Lord Pytchley, and Sir George Washington.'

"'I only know them officially,' I said, 'I couldn't venture to ask them to come, and they wouldn't come to us.'

"Come out and drive with me in the park to-morrow, and we'll look for some of them,' says she.

"The first man we saw riding next day was Dashington; and when he bowed to me he looked pretty hard at her; and next board-meeting she came to call at the company's offices in the brougham and sent me up a note to say she was waiting. It had been arranged before that I was accidentally to come down with Dashington; and, when he saw her pretty face looking out and smiling and nodding to me, 'Introduce me to your wife,' he whispers; so I introduced him and went back to be board-room to sign some papers I had forgotten, and left him talking to madame through the carriage-window. And, when I came back

"'Just think, Albert!' she said; 'Lord ——— has promised to dine with us to-night, three are quite alone, and will let him go to the House immediately after dinner.'

"And did Dashington go to the House immediately after dinner?" asked Lysper with a air of assumed innocence.

"I don't know, for I had to meet a man at the club early in the evening, and left him with my wife; but that little dinner was the beginning of our good fortune. Dashington would dine with us two or three times a week; and then was nothing he would not do for madame, he took such a fancy to her—so much deep sympathy between them, and all that sort of thing, you know. But I was not going to have scandals set on foot when I knew there was no ground for them, so I insisted he must bring Lady Adela to call; and in order to make it still more proper Lady Adela and madame were always driving out together. Then we began to give little dinner-parties, and Dashington asked our Duchess here to invite us to her parties; and we worked the press and the photographers. First there were mysterious paragraphs in the social weeklies about the new beauty—we always had some writers at dinner—and I got my life written, how I took it home, and all that sort of thing."

"'Yes, I remember,' said Basinghall: 'that was the first time I ever heard of you. Well, what did you do next?'

"Why, we spared no expense to get professional musicians, and had only a select circle of ten for them to play to; and Dashington gave dinners especially arranged for the—poor aristocrats with pretty wives. I put the noblemen into good things, and they brought their pretty wives to dine with us out of gratitude; and the men of fashion, who happened to be in love with the pretty wives, were only too glad to be asked."

"'Yes, I remember,' drawled Lysper: 'you asked me to meet the Clymer before Sark took her up, and that was the first time I ever heard of you.'

"Well, that was how we extended the list of our acquaintances in the highest circles; and what with notices in the papers, and photographs in the shops, and financial plums for the poor aristocrats, and pretty women for the rich ones, we got to where we could give entertainments on a large scale and ask some social lions."

"And you invited me," interrupted MacAlpine: "and that was the first time I ever heard of you."

"Well, we began to push our way then," pursued Lauriola, not observing the impertinence of these interruptions. "My little woman has got the hide of a rainoceros and the sting of a wasp: bless you, she never takes offense, but she never forgets. She believes in money, perseverance, good looks, and audacity, as the forces that govern the world. I used to laugh at her, and call it impudence; but she said you might as well call the 'audace' of the First Napoleon impudence. If people didn't return her calls she would keep on leaving hers till they did, and then say that at last she had made them ashamed of themselves."

"And she was right," said Basinghall; "they should have been ashamed of themselves."

"She had a way of resolutely wringing invitations out of people, leaving them astonished at their own helplessness. 'It is better,' she would say, 'to have the whole aristocracy abusing you than that they should be ignorant of your existence.'"

"No, no," said Lysper, encouraged by his obtuseness; "there she was wrong; where ignorance was bliss, 'twas folly to be wise."

"One of her tricks," pursued the unconscious Lauriola, "for frightening an invitation out of a man's wife, by pretending to make love to her husband. I never knew to fail. Of course I knew it was only pretense, but neither the poor man nor his wife ever did. Then, when she had got the invitation she would throw over the man, and lavish her affections on the wife, who was too glad to purchase her peace of mind so cheaply. I, and likely easily to take offense, Basinghall, as "Mrs. Hascleyne's man," used to make himself useful in picking up interesting scraps of information—likely in this case to be especially worth knowing, as I had a grudge against Miss. Lauriola. "To tell you the truth, I never could understand how you and your wife managed to achieve your brilliant social success so rapidly."

Lauriola, who was as vain as he was vulgar, flattered by the marked attention which his three listeners—for Lysper had joined the other two—seemed inclined to accord to a recital of his great social achievements, was probably more communicative than he would have been under other circumstances—certainly much more so than if madame had been present.

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"Come out and drive with me in the park to-morrow, and we'll look for some of them,' says she.

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of the songs appear to have been written, not perhaps by a lyric poet, but by a gentleman of conventional tastes, a pleasant fancy, and fair skill in versification. There is a certain uniform quality in them which convinces us that the author can write just about such verses so long as he retains his faculties. They are not absolutely commonplace, but there is little in them to quicken the pulse or charm the ear. They may perhaps be classified with much of the verse written by educated men as approved thoughts in subdivided prose. The following stanzas will illustrate our poet's respect for the usual:

Child of the skies,
Maid—as thou art,
Star of mine eyes,
Heaven of my heart,

Draw thou but near,
All, all is light!
But disappear,
Lo, it is night.

We vaguely feel that we have encountered this fancy, and similar language, in some other poem—or some love-letter, or somewhere.

But whatever praise may be due the more serious poems in this collection must be strictly limited to them. The paraphrases and epigrams are worse than bad—they are wicked. This is an *epigram*:

Which tougher builds the student bone—
Platonic Greek or Mathematics?—
Antics of quantities unknown
Or quandaries of knowing Attics?

The humor contained in the poems which do not appear to be purposely grave is of that peculiar kind that provokes to wrath and stimulates profanity. Some of the extraordinary rhymes, which are doubtless meant to be funny or ingenious, raise a question as to how far a man should be permitted to torture his mother-tongue in public.

It may be gathered from the foregoing remarks that we hesitate to pronounce our poet either intensely humorous or sharply epigrammatic; and we regret that he has not confined himself to the lightly sentimental vein, in which he writes rather gracefully. (Pedantic Versicles. By Isaac Fisgr. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co. $1.)

Altiora Peto.

Mr. Lawrence Oliphant's new book presents a wide range of characters and an intricate web of matrimonial projects, all skillfully, if not very delicately, handled. In view of the dissimilar opinions of English society constantly expressed by writers and travelers, the following vignets will be found interesting. Mrs. Clymer is a successful adventuress, who has taken in her toils the Earl of Sark:

Mr. Clymer was the individual with whom so much mysterious suffering was connected. He seemed to have behaved badly on some occasion in Asia Minor; but the subject was evidently so painful to him no one was so heartless as to press for information. He had married her for her fortune, of which, however, she seemed to have saved a good deal, and then ill-treated her, or deserted her, or deceived her. He, too, was said to be an American, and was supposed to be living, if he was living at all, in California, but Mrs. Clymer so plainly gave it to be understood that any reference to his personal individual was painful to her that society readily conceded it was nobody's business but Mrs. Clymer's. There was nothing American about her, at all events. She was thoroughly cosmopolitan—indeed, so much so that when the American Minister have never been good friends since the celebrated occasion when he made a difficulty about her presentation at court. Mrs. Clymer was not a woman to be baffled, and eventually married the day, and has taken her revenge ever since by holding up her own countrymen and countrywomen to ridicule upon every possible occasion. What gives Mrs. Clymer her great hold on London society is the hypothetical existence of Mr. Clymer. She is just enough married to be a safe person to fall in love with. There can be no possible danger of having to marry her, because of Clymer, "poor Jack." Match-making mammas are too anxious to verify the fact of Clymer's non-existence; because, if Mrs. Clymer was either a widow or had never been married—and conjecture in regard to her sticks at nothing—then, if they could marry her to some weak-minded nobleman and be done with her, it would be a great riddance of a matrimonial obstacle. Moreover, the more widespread and well-founded the suspicion of Clymer's non-existence became, the more likely were lovers to become demoralised, for fear of possible consequences. When Sark fell a victim, society at large uttered a general groan of dismay. The mothers were furious, the daughters declared that physicians nervous and disappointed. "That woman Clymer will be the ruin of Sark," said Lord Basinghall; "he has utterly given up all interest in the Foot-and-Mouth-Disease bill ever since she got hold of him."

Stella Walton and Mattie Terrill are traveling American girls from Cedar Buttes, in California, who are accompanied and slightly chaperoned by Hannah Coffin, a spinster of whom Mattie says:

We brought Hannah with us as an antique, to give us a sort of air of respectability and impose upon foreigners. She participates in our little amusements, which she would not enjoy, or to act as a restraint upon us, except when we asked her to. She's the daughter of a Methodist minister, I think, and has had a dreadful series of courses, because she only had a third-grade certificate; so her grammar is faulty.

These three Americans are a little inconceivable; but why quarrel with accepted and popular types any more than with the favorit and legendary stage-sailor, perpetually hitching up his trousers and depositing his quid in his hat?

The Duchess of Beaucourt, who is about to receive the American girls at Beaucourt Castle, speaks thus: "It is amazing the way in which society is being taken by storm by our transatlantic cousins. It is enough if they have pretty faces and fortunes and are Americans to insure their entrée into homes from which English women just as rich, just as pretty, and far better form, are jealously excluded."

The pen of the satirist is not yet weary of portraying the peculiarities of Oscar Wilde, who glides through the story, an esthetic eidolon, under the name of Ronald MacAlpine. The chapter entitled "A Little Fashionable Conversation" describes the social career of the Lauriolas, who are among the visitors at Castle Beaucourt:

"Tell us how you went to work to make your own running, old man," said Basinghall, who had finished his game and overheard Lauriola's last few remarks, and who perceived that he was under the influence of sundry sodas-and-brandies, and therefore in a communicative mood, and not likely easily to take offense. Basinghall, as "Mrs. Hascleyne's man," used to make himself useful in picking up interesting scraps of information—likely in this case to be especially worth knowing, as I had a grudge against Miss. Lauriola. "To tell you the truth, I never could understand how you and your wife managed to achieve your brilliant social success so rapidly."

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AGRICULTURE.

The Dark Side of Sheep-Raising on the Far Western Plains.

Movements of Stock Cattle—Milking Records—A New Cattle Disease.

Wheat Seed Per Acre—Waste and Waste—Fall Rock—Farm and Live-Stock Notes.

LIVE-STOCK.

Sheep-Raising Out West—The Great Plains Committed to the Business.

Frank Wilkison, in the following recent letter to the New York Sun from Medicine Bow Range, knocks some of the poetry out of the sheep-raising business, much as he performed a similar operation awhile ago with regard to cattle-raising on the Western plains:

So frequently and skillfully have the cunning agents of the Pacific railroads employed the pens and pencils of this country to publish florid descriptions of the so-called pastoral region of the West, that it has become the custom of the aged to advise the youth of the East to emigrate at once and betake themselves to the pastoral Garden of Eden, where stock are supposed to be able to take care of themselves. The profits of sheep-raising have been skillfully set forth by these writers, and the figures they have published are alluring. I once figured on sheep. It was a sweet and enticing calculation. Unfortunately, I omitted the unknown factors of blizzard, scab, rot, and the original cussedness of the animal from the problem. It may have been that, with the peculiar confidence of youth, I expected to eliminate those unknown and disdained quantities by my superior skill in sheep. Be that as it may, the problem ultimately resolved itself into a bargain between myself and a cross-eyed Israelite for sundry sheep-pelts. I have looked askance at sheep ever since that day.

As in the case of cattle, these writers, who contribute to papers or magazines that are controlled in the railroad publication offices, have created an erroneous impression as to the healthy of the ventures of the sheep-breeding industry. In 1880 Ohio stood at the head of the sheep-owning States, in that year 4,003,468 sheep grazed on her pastures. California came next, with 3,246,243. Texas third, with 3,411,633; Michigan fourth, with 2,130,226. The census shows that in 1880 there were on the farms in the strictly pastoral regions included within the limits of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Dakota, Idaho, and Nevada 2,914,933 sheep. At that time a special agent of the Census Bureau estimated that there were 5,000,000 sheep feeding on the public ranges. Nine-tenths of these sheep were in Western Kansas and Nebraska, and in Eastern Oregon, Washington, and California. It is safe to assert that not more than 5,000,000 of the 7,000,000 were within the limits of the Territories cited as composing the pastoral region. There were in 1880 about 8,000,000 sheep feeding on this much-lauded grazing ground—about 500,000 less than were cared for in New York, Ohio, and Michigan. The fleeces of Southern-bred sheep are very light. New Mexican sheep shear about two pounds. A fleece of Texas a little under three pounds. Alabama sheep yield about two pounds. So it is throughout the Southern States and Territories. In the Northern States the yield is much heavier, being over five pounds in Ohio, about five pounds in Wyoming, over five pounds in Montana, over four pounds in Colorado, and over five pounds in Michigan. A sheep in the Northern States is an animal of considerable size. Sheep in the South are small. I well remember the circumstance of the arrival of a flock of New Mexican sheep in Kansas, where they had been brought for sale. One of my neighbors purchased 100 of these sheep, while he was under the hallucination-producing effects of Kansas whisky. The next morning I rode over to see his purchase. My neighbor sat moodily on a corral-post mingling with bloodshot eyes, at a group that was pictorially dissimilar in school readers of thirty years ago. He strode toward them with a bowed head and shook them up. He grasped them by their hairy wool, and smiled as I saw them dangling downward. They weighed about twenty-five pounds each. They were, it is true, worn by long travel, and they had not reached their full growth. Tired of holding them, I dropped them. They fell on their feet calmly and resumed the hook. I looked at my neighbor expectantly. He pressed in more sheep, and in a doleful tone said: "They looked larger yesterday; in fact, they were as large as calves." Since then I have seen thousands of Mexican sheep. They are wretched animals, comparing with a Southdown or a Cotswold about as favorably as their grasser borders compare with blue-eyed Anglo-Saxons.

The pastoral region of the Far West is a desolate land. Much of it is covered with sage brush. In the southern portion cactus of unsightly form and many varieties grows. All of the range is exceedingly hot during the long summers. In the north the winters are severe in the northern portion. In the winter storm succeeds storm. As a rule, the severity of the storms increases in direct proportion to the altitude of the mountain-range over which they sweep. But the storms that sweep along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are not as cold as those that course across the plains of Eastern Montana or of Dakota. There is one blizzard which Nebraska and Kansas. It is of the sandiller and breeding of sheep in this region that I write, and especially in the region lying north of the Arkansas River. I advise all men to keep out of the Territories. There is but little timber or good water south of the Arkansas River. The population in the southern portion of the pastoral region is mixed. Americans cannot work assiduously with negroes, who are a heavy, stupid, idle, exasperating race.

In traveling from ranch to ranch in the northern country the attention of the traveler is attracted by large tanks that stand at almost every ranch-house. These tanks are generally made of boards, tightly fitted. A slatted gangway leads up to one end, and another away from the other. These tanks are dipping-vats, and they are necessary to the successful sheep-raising throughout the pastoral region. The scab prevails on the highland pastures. It is the only serious disease that troubles the sheep that feed on the high, dry pastures of the West. The scab is a most serious disease if not treated promptly. The parasites burrow under the skin. The wool comes off in great flakes. The animal's appetite near back fails off. The afflicted animals grow weaker day by day, and finally die. The manifestations of the disease are the shedding of the wool, the pulling of the wool by the animals, the bite it out and drop it on the ground, and in bad cases by a persistent and violent scratching of the irritated parts. I have seen a scabby sheep stand by a post and scratch its body for hours. The remedy for scab is to wash the sheep in solutions of poisonous water. This solution is sometimes made of sheep tobacco, another of sulphur and lime, and another of carbolic acid and water. No matter what the solutions are composed of, the fact is that no flocks of any size are free from the disease. Many sheep-owners loudly assert that their flocks are exempt, but time always shows them. The sheep are generally dipped immediately after shearing, and again in the fall if it is necessary. It sometimes happens that a flock becomes so filthy during the winter that it is absolutely necessary to dip them to save the crop of wool. The danger attending the dipping of fall-coated sheep in the middle of winter, in a country where Arctic storms are liable to sweep down at the north without any notice, can be easily seen. The anxious sheep-owner waits for a fair, mild day. He rushes the work of dipping, and is then devoured by anxiety until the sheep are dry. A visit to a flock of sheep engrossed in a layer of frozen wool, standing like gray stones over the prairie, destroys his appetite for pork and bread at dinner-time. When the winter storms of the West mercury modestly retires into the bulb, the loss of sheep is appalling. The scab is ever present in its ill estimated and ever-to-be-dreaded form. I remember well handling 2,000 sheep up. I,

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Close of the Saratoga Meeting After Interesting Exchanges of Views.

Most of the Final Day Devoted to Discussions of Prison Reform—Officers Chosen.

A Paper by Mr. Tyler on the Telephone—The Laws Bearing on Its Use.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The American Social Science Association met in Department of Social Economy today and was called to order by the Chairman, F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., who made a brief address on the work of this department. Prof. Charles L. Gardiner of Hamilton, read a paper on "The Race Problem in the United States." During the last 3,000 years human progress has been identical with the development of the Caucasian race, and especially with the growth of its Indo-European branch. In this Republic the problem of the races has assumed an importance never before known in human history, nor is the conflict of races in our midst a new one. The emancipation proclamation, the fifteenth amendment, the 900 broken Indian tribes, the Chinese bill of 1882—these and other landmarks show that race problems have ever been an important factor in American politics. The terms offered by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors to the Indians whom they found on this continent were submission or annihilation, and the consequence was war. The Indian fought daily, yearly. The Indian, less than the white, is the cause of frequent Indian wars. Official reports prove that for the last ten years the average of marauding Indians, to the Indian population, was one out of every 1,000. We owe it to ourselves to provide for the future. The interests of humanity and of the American Republic are identical, and we can best conserve the interests of humanity by conserving the purity and vitality of the American people, and by reserving for ourselves a home for future development and National growth.

INDIA.

Following the reading of the above paper Protap Chundar Mozoomdar, of Calcutta, gave a very interesting account of the races in India and the different tribes of that great Empire. He spoke of the remarkable progress now being made by his people, and the aid received through the agencies of railroads, telegraph, and the printing-press. He believed that the caste system in India served to perpetuate its people and prevent amalgamation of the different classes. He predicted that some day, not long distant, India would assert its National unity and throw off British oppression.

The paper by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, of Cleveland, O., on "Employers and Employed," came next in order. It favored profit-sharing.

NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

At the special meeting held this afternoon for the purpose of reorganizing the National Prison Association, F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., was chosen temporary Chairman. He stated the object of the meeting, and that this session was also called for the purpose of hearing some additional papers. A motion prevailed that the Chair appoint a committee of three to nominate officers. The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. E. Smith, Z. E. Brockway, and William F. Round, who subsequently submitted the following report, which was adopted: Directors, Francis Wayland, of Connecticut; F. B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, of Massachusetts; Eugene Smith, of New York; John L. Milligan, of Pennsylvania; Charles L. Brace of New York, Louis A. Pillsbury of New York, George W. Burchard of Wisconsin, Frederick H. Wines, of Illinois, Z. R. Brockway of New York, and Miss E. H. Hall of Michigan. The Board of Directors elected as officers:

President—Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio.
Secretary—William F. Round of New York.
Treasurer—Theodore Rosevelt, Jr. of New York.

Vice-Presidents—Horatio Seymour of New York, Henry M. Hoyt of Pennsylvania, S. Ireneus Prime of New York, R. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, E. Theodore W. Dwight of New York, Bradford K. Pierce of Massachusetts, George J. Chase of Rhode Island, George W. Cable of Louisiana, Charlton T. Lewis of New York, David Ayres Brown of Michigan, and Charles T. Coffin of Indiana.

Mr. Sanborn made a formal announcement of the death of the late Dr. E. C. Wines, who for years had filled the position of Secretary of the International Prison Association. The Rev. Dr. Prime and William F. Rounds made brief eulogistic remarks in respect to the memory of the deceased.

C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, New York, read a voluminous paper on "Child helping as a Means of Preventing Crime in the City of New York."

At the evening session a paper by C. Acton Ives, of Newport, R. I., on "Reformation of Criminals" was read. He advocated the plan that a prisoner should be paid the market price for his labor.

The Social Science Association adopted a resolution to meet in Saratoga the first week in September, 1884.

In the evening a debate was had upon prison labor. Mr. Frank B. Sanborn presided. Addresses were made by Prof. Francis Wayland of New Haven, Mr. E. H. Ives of Providence, Z. R. Brockway of Elmira, Mr. Perry of Albany, the Hon. F. J. Kingsbury of Connecticut. The whole contract system was thoroughly discussed, most of the speaking opposed to it, unless more carefully regulated than at present, though Mr. Perry, who is a large contractor, favored it as it is. The leading point brought in the discussion was the "piece-plan" system and its comparative merits and demerits. This plan contemplates the selling of prison-labor by the State at so much per piece instead of so much per diem. Mr. Brockway advocated this plan, and introduced some resolutions in its favor, which were debated and referred to the National Prison Association, which meets at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 24.

Adjourned sine die.

"THE LEGAL HISTORY OF THE TELEPHONE."

At the session of Thursday Mr. Tyler presented a paper on "The Legal History of the Telephone."

After a somewhat lengthy account of the history of the telephone, Mr. Tyler said that from a lawyer's standpoint there were three departments of the business. "The first concerns the very foundation of the whole property—the validity of the patents owned by the licensing company. The second concerns the relations created by the license between the licensing company and its licensees, or the persons actually doing the business. The third concerns the relations of these operating licensed companies to the public at large and to their subscribers." The last part was the one chiefly to be considered. There was very little as yet of expressed law directly referring to the telephone business as distinct from any other—even the validity of the patents had not yet been decided by the courts of last resort. The statutes of only eight States contained even the word "telephone." The general rules of law on the subject were much the same as those relating to the telegraph business. But some new questions were constantly arising as to the right of eminent domain, of taxation, of duties as common carriers, and of the erection of poles for wires. One case involving the right to erect poles had recently been decided by Judge Thayer in St. Louis, where some property-owners sought an injunction to prevent the erection of poles near the outer edge of the sidewalk in front of their property. The Judge dismissed the bill, holding the public had a right to use the street, not only for travel, but to support structures, railway tracks, sewer and gas pipes, telegraph poles, etc., inasmuch as such structures, though erected by private capital, were in one sense public servants like the roadway itself.

The Judge held that while the owner of the building might maintain an action for the willful injury of this area, yet if it became necessary to bore into the wall for the purpose of setting a telegraph or telephone pole, the wall could be used as a foundation for such structures in the same manner and under the same circumstances as the soil of the street which the wall displaced. The principle of this case is simply this: that the easement of a highway involves the dedication of the land for the setting of telegraph poles under and subject to the regulations of municipal authority, just as much as it does for the passage of teams, or foot-passengers, or animals, over that particular piece of soil subject to similar regulations. With this rendering of the law a permanent right of way can be acquired for telephone companies." The telephone had become such a necessity that that might become the law in all States.

Various attempts had been made to compel telephone companies to put their lines underground, but nothing had come of it. That could not as yet be done. The laws of the different States on the subject of taxation were in inextricable confusion.

"There is no uniformity of principle in the different States, and within the limits of a single State the widest range of practice has been found. It is especially difficult to establish any equitable method of taxation for a business like that of the telephone, where the value of the property used can be made so great or so very small according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. It has always seemed to me that the true method of appraisal was one which was based not at all upon the amount of capital actually spent in the plant, nor upon the capital which this plant was supposed to represent in the form of stock, but upon the amount of business done within the limits of any State as represented by gross receipts. This system, however, has been applied to telephones in but very few instances. To sum up, then, in regard to positive legislation, I may say, first, that it is the tendency, though by no means universal, to regard telephone companies in most respects as telegraph companies, and this tendency is indicated either by direct legislation or by implication in the administration of existing statutes; second, that the terms on which exchanges shall serve their customers have as yet been almost uninterfered with; third, that the most that has been done has been done by the local authorities in the way of regulating by general statute the building of lines and the exercise of the franchise which the companies generally enjoy on the highways."

As regards decisions still less positive results had been reached. It had been held, however, in Connecticut, on the question of the validity of the clause in all the licenses granted by the American Bell Telephone Company forbidding an exchange to furnish connection to any telegraph company without the consent of the American Bell Telephone Company, and forbidding the use of the telephone for the collection and distribution of telegraph messages by other companies, that Western Union, that such restrictions were good. It was held in substance that the restriction was one which the patentee had a right to make; that the exchange held nothing under the patents but what was expressly granted; that this right was expressly reserved, and consequently the exchange had no power to execute a mandamus should it issue one. The question whether or not a telephone company was a common carrier was not discussed by the court.

"One of the questions that earliest arose was the responsibility of the telephone company for accuracy in the transmission of messages. The theory of the telephone exchange is that the patron of the exchange sends his own message and receives his answer directly from the person with whom he communicates, without the intervention of a third intelligence. The actual fact is that in long distance-talking the operator at the exchange often becomes the medium of repetition. I suppose it will be confessed that where one subscriber talks directly to the other there is no question of responsibility on the part of the telephone company. The exchange then can in no way control the message. It knows nothing of its contents, and is responsible for nothing but the working of the system of communication between the two parties interested. If the person calling is put into communication with the persons for whom he asks, and the communication proceeds, whatever may result from that communication of loss or damage, or injury to the feelings of either person, the telephone company cannot be held responsible. It is no more responsible than the carrier of a note who is ignorant of the contents could be responsible for an insult or deception which that note might contain. The question, however, becomes more complicated when the operator takes the message from the sender and transmits it by his own word to the receiver. Where this becomes the fixed custom of the exchange, it would be a grave question whether the company were not responsible for ordinary care and diligence to secure accuracy in the transmission of the message, and it is not improbable that the court might hold that such care would require the repetition of the message by the operator to the sender, in order to be sure that he had it correctly. As to the responsibility of the company for the failure of instruments to work, I suppose that from the ordinary rule of law special damages could not be granted unless special neglect and want of ordinary care on the part of the exchange could be proved. Undoubtedly a rebate of rent for the time during which the instrument was inoperative could be claimed. Analogous to the question of responsibility for messages is the one as to what control the company can have of the instrument to prevent its use for unlawful and immoral purposes. This question is somewhat unsettled very recently, but by a recent decision (of a lower court, to be sure) in one of the Western States a company was justified in removing an instrument from a subscriber's premises because of improper use.

"I believe that in what I have said is contained all of what can, with any propriety, be called the legal history of this interventation. I doubt very much whether there will ever be enunciated any body of law which can be denominated 'telephone law,' as distinct from other law, to the degree in which we speak of 'telegraph law' or 'railroad law.' Though the business is new it is so analogous in its character to the business of telegraphing, railroad, and expressage—analogous though not identical—that I think the probabilities are that as in the development and permanence of the business one and another question is brought before the courts, each will be decided not only on the principles of telegraph and other law, but directly by such. The telegraph law will so far as applicable be telephone law. After an experience of four or five years in the business, both as a lawyer and an officer of a telephone company, I am unable to see what questions can arise that cannot be so decided. It is true that the peculiar and dependent manner in which the business is carried on, being that of the business of licensees instead of independent owners, may raise some questions in which the properties of patent law, and the peculiar rights of patentees as against the interference of State legislation or State judicial construction, may cause the determination of some questions in a manner very different from what they would be determined were those who are operating actual owners of these instruments. It is of course well understood that a patentee is governed in the commercial management and development of his patent only by his own pecuniary interest, subject to police regulations. The principles of public policy such as has been invoked to sustain somewhat strained decisions in some of our States, notably in the elevator cases in Illinois, can not be applied to this species of property. Dedication to public use would involve, as regards a patent right, a direct contradiction of the terms of the patent granted. It would be an abdication on the part of the patentee of the rights which the Federal Government has given him. What Federal legislation may do I would not undertake to say. The business now is one in which there is no competition. I see no reason to believe that there will be any competition for a long series of years. Legislators and many would-be public benefactors, who are but imperfectly acquainted with the facts, may find this "monopoly" a favorit subject of attack. They have always known how to manage large business interests, whether railroads, telegraphs, or anything in the nature of corporation business, much better than the trained minds that are devoted to it. We cannot expect an interest of such importance, and in which apparently the profits are so large, to escape their attention. I do not, however, believe that it will be possible to effect very serious modifications of the business, or to create any legal history which shall be peculiar to it, until the protection of the patent laws of the United States has been removed."

A FISH STORY.

[Kingston *Freeman*.]—Clark Cable, of Willowemoc, is a hunter and fisherman. The other day he was fishing in the Delaware. He hooked a fine chub, but lost it in raising it from the water. Soon after a two-pound eel took the hook, but that slipped off also. Cable quit fishing in disgust. On his way home he discovered a large crane standing in the river watching for a fish. Cable hurried home, got his gun, and went back to kill the crane. He got a fair sight at it at short range, fired, but missed it. The crane flew slowly away. Cable said he guessed it wasn't his day for sport and went home. The same night Cable placed a set-line in the river. When he went to it next morning he saw a crane standing in the water directly over the line. It raised to fly, but something pulled it back. Cable caught it. It had swallowed one of his hooks. Further investigation revealed the fact that the reason the crane swallowed the hook was because there was a two-pound eel on it at the time, and a further fact that a one-pound chub had taken the hook before the eel had swallowed it. The chub had been caught on the bait. The eel had come along and gobbled the chub. Then the crane took in the eel, and Cable took them all in. He insists that the chub, the eel and the crane are the same ones that he had lost during the day.

DAVE CLARK.

His Opinion of the Petition for His Removal—What Ruger Is After—Hawleigh's Refusal.

The friends of West Park Commissioner D. W. Clark are very much incensed at the fact that a petition to the Governor is being circulated asking him to request the resignation of Mr. Clark on account of his unfitness for the position. Senator Ruger, who was very active in securing Mr. Clark's appointment, denounced the whole thing as an outrage and as an outgrowth of the Davis-Black Congressional fight last year.

"Mr. Clark was appointed," Mr. Ruger said, "on the recommendation of some of the best men in Chicago and in the State. He was warmly indorsed by Senator Cullom, and I defy anybody to bring forth any valid reason against Mr. Clark's acting as a member of the Park Board. This attempt to oust him was started by Morse, the liveryman, and others who opposed Congressman Davis last fall, and who are playing the respectability dodge. If any charges are brought to impeach Mr. Clark's integrity or fitness for the position I am sure he will meet them squarely and confound his enemies."

CLARK'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Clark, when asked about the matter, said: "If Mr. Morse and his handful of adherents should succeed in getting any signatures to their petition asking for my removal from the Park Board, I think I would not find it very difficult to secure five times the number of good names to a counter petition. I defy anybody to prove that I have ever forfeited the rights to hold an office of trust, or point to any dishonest act in my life. What I have done in the Park Board so far is so little that it can hardly be made the basis for charges. I have attended but one meeting, and have asked neither appointments nor discharges. I don't think that the Governor will pay the slightest attention to any such petition. He knew what he was about when he appointed me, and knew the men who asked him to do it. The people who howl about my appointment all belong to the same gang that tried in vain last fall to defeat Congressman Davis, and their protests should have no weight with a Republican Governor."

One of the reasons of the strong opposition which undoubtedly exists to Mr. Clark as a member of the West Park Board is in the fact that he is known to be committed to the appointment of Mr. Ruger as General Superintendent of the West parks. It is said that the main trouble in the Park Board is just this proposition, which is the real issue in the contest for the Presidency of the board. The members are said to be evenly divided on the question of creating such an office but, with the exception of McGrath and Clark, to be opposed to Mr. Ruger, because he has had no occasion as yet to show the qualifications necessary for such an office. Mr. Ruger does not deny that he would like the place, and it is said that the candidates for the Presidency of the board have been met by propositions looking towards the consummation of Mr. Ruger's wishes.

THE PETITION.

The petition to Gov. Hamilton asking him to demand the resignation of West Park Commissioner Clark was signed yesterday, it is said, by over 400 voters. Who is circulating it cannot be learned, and the only information obtainable as to when it is to be forwarded to Springfield is this: "When 2,000 have signed it."

MORSE'S STORY.

Mr. Clark having charged that the document originated in the Twelfth Ward, and grew out of his supporting George E. Davis for Congress, a TRIBUNE reporter asked Mr. M. E. Morse what light he could throw on the matter.

"I don't know who got it up, but I do know that it didn't originate in the Twelfth Ward. I heard of it for the first time Thursday night. Clark's talk about Davis is bosh, as a friend told me that Dr. Gunsaulus said the Governor had made a terrible bad move in appointing Clark. I don't believe the petition will do any good. I understand the Governor has made a combination, and Clark's appointment grew out of it, and he isn't going to break his word. He won't remove Clark, so that the only thing a petition will do is to give expression to the sentiment of the people."

"It won't take me a great while to tell you what I have to say," remarked ex-Ald. Rawleigh when his attention was called to Clark's insinuation that he was one of the authors of the petition. When McCrea resigned there was a vacancy in the board. Some of my friends said: 'Rawleigh, we want you to be Park Commissioner.' I said: 'No, I don't care for the place and don't want it, as I have enough to do in attending to my own business. The job was a thankless one, and requires a good deal of attention.' But they stuck to me; and I finally said, 'While I won't do a thing to get the place, if the Governor sees fit to appoint me I will accept.' And there the matter rested. Clark was appointed. Then Carter resigned. The 21st of August I received a letter from the Governor appointing me Park Commissioner. I wrote him by return mail declining the place. I said nothing to any one about it. Last week a friend of mine was in Springfield, and the Governor asked: 'Who do you want for Park Commissioner?' My friend said 'Rawleigh.' The Governor told him of my refusal. As he gave the thing away, I am of course at liberty to speak. As to the petition for the removal of Clark, I haven't signed it, and know of it only from hearsay."

COLONIES IN DANGER.

Possibilities of a Rising of Chinese in the French Possessions.

"It is announced," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that there is to be a demonstration along the Chinese coast to overawe the Celestials. This is a proceeding which might have frightened the Tsung-Li Yamen twenty years ago, but it is unsafe to calculate on any such effect now. The latter-day Chinaman is not only a match for Caucasians in most things, but he knows it. Apparently it has never dawned upon the French that the Middle Kingdom could retaliate, and that in a very obvious and deadly way. Saigon and every village in the six provinces which France holds as the nucleus of its future empire swarms with Chinamen. Each village has its secret society, and Saigon has three or four. The members of these societies are all armed, not with spears and shields and swords, but with Colt's revolvers and Chassepots. Let the vermilion pencil but trace a few characters—nay, let the parent guilds in Canton, Macao, Hankow, but dive the word, and every village in French Cochin China will become a camp and every Chinaman a soldier. If the citadel at Saigon were taken by surprise, it would be a more serious matter for France than the shelling of half a dozen ports would be to China. The inhabitants of Penang and Singapore know well enough what the "Sang-si" men can do, though their performances there have been chiefly limited to quarrels among themselves. It is little over ten years since the secret society turned a Malay Chief out of his Kingdom that they might have the more room to settle their private quarrels. A few years earlier one Chinese guard bombarded another in Penang for half a day—the Ghee Hin men pistoling the Toapekongs and cutting throats in the verandas of English houses while the local government stood by paralyzed. The same thing might easily happen in Saigon, except the Hongs would unite against the foreigner. The French do not seem to have the slightest idea of this danger; and even if they had, it is difficult to see how they could deal with it. If they decided to expel the Chinese and could manage to do it, which would be no easy matter, they would utterly ruin Saigon, feeble colony as even now is. Half the rice-mills would be put up, and more than two-thirds of the shops. Cultivation of the ground and trade would come to a standstill, and there would not be a domestic servant in the place."

A TALLY-HO'S TROUBLES.

BOONEVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—A party of eight persons and a driver, en route from Louisville to Mammoth Cave in a tally-ho, were upset a mile and a half south of this place this afternoon. One of the ladies had her leg broken and the driver was seriously if not fatally injured internally. Others of the party were slightly bruised. Two of them, Bodley by name, are from Louisville, the rest from New York, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati. Their names were not learned. The accident was caused by the breaking of the king-bolt of the vehicle, and occurred at a railroad crossing near a farm house, where they were cared for. The fast train will stop at the house for the party tonight and take them to Louisville.

A DEAD FAILURE.

The Postal-Notes Fail to Meet the Hopes of the Inventor.

Rejected by the Banks, the Business-Men Refuse to Take Them.

They Are Voted a Worthless Nuisance Which Should Be Abolished.

From the number of complaints that are already beginning to come in, it would appear that the new postal-note that was issued to the public for the first time last Monday is not filling a "long-felt want" with the degree of satisfaction that was expected. The idea is said to have emanated from the brains of Chief McDonald and his assistant, Harrison, of the Money-Order Department at Washington, who seemed sure of its success. Notwithstanding the assuring reports from Washington that the new plan is working to the satisfaction of all, the verdict in Chicago is that it is a dismal failure. Aside from the inconvenience of obtaining money on the orders, the numberless mistakes that are being made by the Postmasters in the small towns render the notes utterly useless for the purpose for which they were designed. The Continental Insurance Company probably received the greatest number of them in this city, and there were many business firms to whom they were sent in lieu of drafts for small amounts. Upon their arrival here they were in a great many instances deposited with the banks, the same as checks or drafts. This was all right enough at first, but when the banks presented them for collection at the Post-Office it was found that nine out of ten were improperly made out and would have to be returned to the office of issue. The mistakes were made by the Postmasters of the small towns, and consisted in neglecting to punch out the date and all the figures in the three columns devoted to dollars, dimes, and cents. Becoming tired of wasting so much time and labor off such a small matter the First National Bank was the first to refuse to accept them, and all the other banks in the city immediately followed suit. A number of business houses have also refused to accept them, and in the short space of less than a week they have already become a drug in the market.

Fully 40 per cent of the notes received by the cashier of THE TRIBUNE are defective in one or more particulars, and the Post-Office folks refuse to cash them until the correction is made. All this causes an immense amount of trouble and annoyance, and what was supposed would prove a great convenience to the business community turns out to be a great detriment and loss of time, besides additional expense in postage.

Mr. Theodore F. Swan, Superintendent of the Money-Order Department here, was yesterday questioned on the subject, and had no hesitancy in denouncing the postal-notes as a failure.

"They are one of the most nonsensical inventions that have ever made their appearance in the postal line," he said, "and I cannot conceive what use it was ever thought they could be placed to. All we can do when mistakes are made is to send them back to the office of issue for repayment."

"I suppose they consume a great deal of the time of your clerks?"

"If it keeps on we'll have to get more men. If they took the place of the money-orders for the same amount we would issue about an equal number of each. It is a little dull now, and we are issuing about 2,000 money-orders daily."

"Are there many complaints?"

"Complaints! There is hardly a straight postal-note that comes into the office. It might be argued that it is a new thing and the Postmasters will soon get used to it. But it will never be a success; there is too much work for a three-cent business. The people don't understand them and never will. They think they are protected by sending them, but the United States disclaims all responsibility."

"Do you think they will be abolished?"

"If I had my say they would be recalled at once."

THE COURTS.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 7.—Following is the completion of the call of the civil docket:

21. Holbrook, devisee, etc., vs. Gouveneur. Continued for service.

24. Spaids vs. Hartford Fire-Insurance Company. Argued orally by Judge Monroe for appellees and taken.

23. Sedgwick vs. Johnson. Argued orally by C. H. Bartlett for appellants and taken.

25. United States Mortgage Company vs. Gross; previously disposed of.

26. Towner vs. McClelland; taken.

27. Hansen vs. Hansen; previously disposed of.

28. Spaids vs. Thompson; passed.

29. Dobbins vs. First National Bank; taken.

30. Dobbins, administrator, etc., vs. Conger; taken.

31. Herhold vs. City of Chicago; taken.

32. Putwin vs. Johnson; argued orally by Roby for appellant and taken.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

12. Rehearing docket—Supervisors of, West Galena vs. Maroon; petition denied.

28. Rehearing docket—Rosenthal vs. Gray; leave granted to file suggestions.

26. Civil docket—Rice vs. Rice; five days' time allowed to file abstracts and briefs.

6. Rehearing docket—Rue vs. Dole; petition denied.

Nov. Civil docket—People ex rel. vs. Swigert et al. As this case is of public importance it is set at foot of docket, and hearing of petition for mandamus will be heard this term.

117. Civil docket—Keith vs. Bulen; time to file briefs granted till the 15th.

124. Civil docket—Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Wallace; supersedeas granted; writ to issue on filing bond in $2,500.

MOTIONS.

33. Civil docket—Walker vs. Ray; motion to set aside continuance and to appoint guardian ad litem for a minor; motion allowed and continued for service.

32. Rehearing docket—Harding vs. Shepard, administrator; motion for leave to file surrejoinders.

100. Civil docket—Perry vs. Burton; motion for time for appellees.

105 and 106. Civil docket—C. & G. W. R. R. Land Co. vs. Peck et al.; motion to enlarge time for trial argument.

23. Civil docket—Eads vs. Thompson; motion to set aside order refusing time, and three days' time asked.

97. Civil docket—Schurer vs. Schurer; motion for time for abstracts and briefs.

99. Civil docket—Herrington vs. Coburn; same motion.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,685—Ohio Central Railroad & Coal Company vs. County of Coos. Asst. $25,000. Young, Scott & Adams, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Hunt vs. Dobbins; order as prepared approvg. rec'r's rept. of sale.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,694—William G. Keith vs. Michigan Navigation Company, of Detroit and William Livingstone, alleged for collision, $1,420.65. W. H. Condon, proctor.

8,695—Leon v. Bryon et al. vs. David Clow. Libel.

8,696—Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

88,291—Moses W. Gray et al. vs. Ole O. Klavrod. Confession of judgment, $200. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

88,292—The M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company vs. B. Taylor Hair, and Harry Harrison and Fred Lundquist. Creditors' bill on judgment for $1,801. Hinrichsen & Psaridge, solrs.

88,293—Frank J. Magin vs. Arthur G. Sherman; asst., $1,000. Coy & Hamburgher, attys.

88,294—Henry V. Bemis vs. Burton F. Hales and J. W. Chase. Replevin. $5,000.

88,295—Henry Schaefer vs. Christina Fritz, administratrix of the estate of Nicholaus Fritz, deceased. Bill for accounting. Butz & Rosenberg, solrs.

88,296—Thomas Wagner vs. Charles Rietz & Bros. Lumber Company. Appeal.

88,297—C. L. Blanchard vs. Reuel W. Bridge. Appeal.

88,298—Ernest Vorelsang vs. Gustavus F. Swift. Appeal.

88,299—Lucinda Orton vs. Mary Sheldon, Eliza Sheldon, and Ida Sheldon. Bill for accounting and to enforce lien. Sleeper & Whitson, solrs.

88,300—Patrick Mc Laughlin et al. vs. John G. Keith. Appeal.

88,301—David G. Snyder vs. James W. Rowler. Confession of judgment, $500.40. William Ritchie, atty.

88,302—Isabella Young vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company. Case. Edson, Ritts & Sadler, attys.

88,303—David G. Snyder, use of James W. Fowler, vs. North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company. Garnishee. William Ritchie, atty.

SUPPRESSED THURSDAY—88,288—Abraham Hart et al vs. Jacob Lenz. A. sl. $1,200. Moses S. Newman, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law Orders—10,301, Young vs. Bennstein: suff. for D. C.

10,302—Schwartz vs. Colee; pet. ser. on all defts.—88,285, Schaefer vs. Fritz; app. and consent, and defd. and rec. to Washburne, Trusdell, Sayman & Sayman; by stip. ins.—88,286, Crowe-bill dis., and bill and cross-bill dis. s. c.

Decree—288, Springer vs. Nunemaker; hr. and dec. crew of sale.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

88,975—David O'Keefe vs. Julia Lawler. Case. $1,000. Chester Kinsley, atty.

88,976—Miles Lorenz vs. Charles Lorenz. Bill for divorce for cruelty, adultery and desertion. McConnell Rogers, solrs.

88,977—Maurice T. Moloney vs. John O'Sullivan, administrator, with the will annexed, of Denis O'Leary. Patrick, Johnnie, Nellie, Katie, and Annie O'Leary, Timothy Carroll and Mary and Bernard Clark. Bill of interpleader. M. T. Moloney, atty.

88,978—A. A. Hatton vs. Pressing Vinegar Company. Appeal.

88,979—George B. Grant vs. William Bradish. Appeal.

88,980—T. H. Fowler, use, etc., vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

88,981—John Ballard vs. Henry G. Struckman. Transcript of record from Lake County Circuit Court. Charles Whitney, solr.

88,982—Hannah O'Rourke vs. Walter and Margaret Dakers. Appeal.

88,983—D. C. Skelly, vs. Mary and Edwin Walton. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $1,320 on the south 33 acres of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 22, N. R. 14 E. W. T. Meeker, solr.

88,984—E. Wentworth vs. Stewart Station. Appeal.

88,985—Same vs. Michael Nevins. Appeal.

88,986—Same vs. Patrick Young. Appeal.

88,987—Estella Palmer vs. Samuel D. Palmer. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Sam'l S. Waters, solr.

88,988—Lizzie B. Barne vs. Fyan Miller, Andrew Penner, and Louis Kempner. Appeal.

88,989—Mary E. Race vs. Anna Osterman. Appeal.

88,990—Mary McGreavey vs. Michael J. McGreavey. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. C. & W. L. De Wolf, solrs.

88,991—John P. Green vs. A. Goldman.

88,992—Samuel Gelb vs. Aaron Lake. Appeal.

88,993—George D. Barnett vs. J. Deutsch. Appeal.

88,994—Augusta Smith vs. Henry A. Smith. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. John W. Ryan, solr.

88,995—Jacob Weber vs. Peter Quirenbach. Appeal.

88,996—Henry H. Ross vs. Thomas Donohue. Appeal.

88,997—Jessie Adams vs. John Donahue. Appeal.

88,998—A. Bauer vs. Thomas Donovan and John Dolan. Case. Chesrow & Winter, solrs.

88,999—Lulu Baker vs. Richard H. Baker. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Seth F. Crews, solr.

88,1000—Siegmund Siegel vs. Annie Ball and William Ball. Appeal.

88,1001—Margaret Smith vs. John and Catherine Keating. Case. Hoyt, Wood & Mandeville and George Kotelly, attys.

88,1002—Patrick J. Fox vs. Charles Bacon. Appeal.

88,1003—Howard Tilden vs. Albert D. Hazar and Charles Beebee. Appeal.

88,1004—In re estate of Maria H. Wales. Appeal from Probate Court.

88,1005—Thomas Augustin vs. Joseph Kaiza, John Helmes, John Karlovski, Joseph Lonsky, Thomas Kazad, Kirby Carpenter Company, James McNulty, Christian Schmidt, Henry Scherer, L. Schaefer, Peter Lang, Frank Schmaidler, John Gunterberg, Anton Rasche, Charles Lange, John A. Bruczek, J. Hinkens, Myers & Griffin Company, John Hlanka, Gustav Stolle, Friedrich Beebeck, J. Olsen, and Atkinson & McFarland. Petition for mechanic's lien.

County Court—New Suits.

4,311—Joseph Barsch et al. vs. Ambrine Schutz. Attch., $300. Theo. H. Schultz, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—4,181, in re Alexander & Tansig; vol. assgt.; cit. ord. Against insolvents set Sept. 6, 10 a. m.

The Criminal Courts.

JUDGE ROGERS—33, Andrew Rider and John Sheridan; larceny of money, burglary; and part of arguments heard; closing arguments to-day and this morning.

JUDGE SMITH—33, Frank Warren; assl. burglary; verdict guilty and term fixed at one yr. penny.; no. for 5. 34, George Severns. Assl. 34, rape; plea, S. S.; jury trial; verdict guilty.—36, Albert Barton; robbery; plea S. S.; jury trial; ver. not guilty.—40, Christian Burkart; asslt. to kill; dsmt. not guilty; defts. ag. Christian Blomenkopper and August Leukal; sur's recog. in $1,000.

The Call.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 2, 128, 162, 166, 167, 169, 151, 154, 156, 158, 159, and 201.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 11, 22, 30, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 51, 54, 56, and 58.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Has a Dream in Which the Troubles That Attend a Reorganization of the Democracy Appear Most Vividly.

[Toledo *Blade*.]—CONFEDERIT X ROADS (which is in the State uv Kentucky), Sept. 1, 1883.—Others besides the profits, and them in Holy Writ, hev dreems; and, ef dreems wuz profetik in the daze uv old, why not now? Troo, they wuz inspired, and ther dreems wuz inflooenced from the hed, while mine come mostly from the stumick, which is fittin. Ther ain't no espeshi head in the avrige Dimocrat to inflooence, while all uv em hev stumicks. A angel hoverin around wuz the coz uv dreems in the profettik days uv yore, while mine is sooperindoost mostly by cold pork or bolony-sassige. That's the diffrence atween the dreem uv a profit and the dreem uv a Dimekrat.

I dreemed last nite. I hed bin partakin uv a free lunch with Bascom sot in honor uv his 25th anniversary, and, ez Deekin Pogram hed jist sold a mule for cash, he wuz libral in settin uv em up, and the result wuz I rolled under the table and slept all nite, Bascom crooelly lockin up the bar so that ef I should awake I cooden't do him any damage by takin drinks and forgettin to mark em down. Foolish man! Ez the I wooden't mark 'em down! Ez I never eggspect to pay anyhow, why shooden't I mark 'em down?

But I slept and I dreemed. I dreemed that the hed docters met in solum jubilee and decided that by keerful and akoot management we cood elect a Dimekratic President in 1884. Somehow the management uv the entire biznis hed sort o' drifted into my hands, and I wuz marshellin the forces and makin the disposishen of everythinz connected with the campane.

"Now look-a-here," I remarked to 'em, "ther seems to be a prejoodis agin the old-style Dimocrisy. A record sich ez we hev is a nity bad thing for a party wich is goin' to fite a battle on the singis ishoo uv Reform, and with the one single war-cry, 'The rascals must go!' In sich a fite them wich hev got objecksh'nable records of ther own must keep in the background till after the fite is won. Ez the ishoos is to be new, we want the corpses to remain berried until jist after the battle, mother, when they may resurect and come in for the spoils ez fast ez they hev a mind to. Only they must lay low till after the ides uv November, 1884."

That wuz agreed to ez bein mity good sense, and I perceded to arrange the line uv battle. I shoved the old Dimocrisy into the background, all them with butternut clothin, and put in the front the noo recroots wich we hed won from the Republican party, and such clean-shirted Dimocrats ez hed come up sence the war, and which hedn't got ther backs graddoated in our skool; and a very handsome line I made uv it. The next question wuz, Who shood we hev fur standardbarer? I was castin about, lookin fur some Goliath uv Gath without a damaxin record, and one with wind and limb enuff fur our purposes, some young man—boy ez yoo may call him—who cood command the late onpleasantnis, and who hed bin out uv the kentry ever sence.

I cooden't find exactly the man, but finally desided on hevin Hancock to the front, notwithstandin his defeet four years ago. A bloo uniform takes well at the North, and the South, jedgin the man by his company, hev no objecksh'un to it. They are shoor uv a man which trains with us, no matter wat color the yoonifirm he wears. And I I grouped about him Ben Butler, who actily did hang a man wunst, and Hoadly uv Ohio, and a hundred or more very new Dimocrats, ez many more Republikins which hed gone off with Greeley and stayed, and others which becumin disgusted with the corrupshens uv the trust, who wooden't give ther names, but sought the companionship uv Tweed and Tilden. It wuz a very pretty show I made with em, and our front looked as innosent and guileless ez noo milk.

But misforchoon alluz follows Dimocrisy. Jist ez I hed em all arranged ole Sauny Tilden cums rollin and staggrin to the front with his very record, his Tweed biznis, and his literary buro, and all the rest uv it hangin to him—so loadid down in fact that he cooden't waddle, much less run; and he snatched the banner out uv my hand and, with a smile that wuz sweetnis itself, remarkt:

"Uv course I must kerry this!"

"The blazes you will!" sez I. "You!"

"Certinly—I must be vindicated. Ef we don't vindicate ME, wat is the yoose uv a Dimekratic victory? Ef Dimekrats wich hev borne the heat and burden uv the day ain't put to the front, why Dimocrisy?"

"Are there many complaints?"

"Complaints! There is hardly a straight postal-note that comes into the office. It might be argued that it is a new thing and the Postmasters will soon get used to it. But it will never be a success; there is too much work for a three-cent business. The people don't understand them and never will. They think they are protected by sending them, but the United States disclaims all responsibility."

"Do you think they will be abolished?"

"If I had my say they would be recalled at once."

THE COURTS.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 7.—Following is the completion of the call of the civil docket:

21. Holbrook, devisee, etc., vs. Gouveneur. Continued for service.

24. Spaids vs. Hartford Fire-Insurance Company. Argued orally by Judge Monroe for appellees and taken.

23. Sedgwick vs. Johnson. Argued orally by C. H. Bartlett for appellants and taken.

25. United States Mortgage Company vs. Gross; previously disposed of.

26. Towner vs. McClelland; taken.

27. Hansen vs. Hansen; previously disposed of.

28. Spaids vs. Thompson; passed.

29. Dobbins vs. First National Bank; taken.

30. Dob

WASHINGTON.

The President's Arrival and Plans for Future Travel in the East.

Business Piling Up During the Absence of the Cabinet Officers.

A Letter from the Utah Commission Regarding Work Already Done.

The Treasury Will Settle the Bills for Various Official Pleasure-Jaunts.

Undervaluation of Foreign Merchandise by English Manufacturers—A Consul's Statement.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

A MASS OF BUSINESS AWAITING THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The President arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, and was met at the train by a few Government officials. He was driven to the White House, but will not undertake to dispose of the accumulated business on his desk until he has recovered in part from the fatigue of the long journey. He is very much sunburned by exposure on the frontier, but says he is in perfect health, and that he has much enjoyed the trip. His only official visitor today was Postmaster-General Gresham, who, for that matter, is the only member of the Cabinet in the city. The President will not occupy the White House except for an office at present, as the annual house-cleaning is taking place, and the domestic parts of the White House are not suitable for occupancy. Besides, the President much prefers the Soldiers' Home, particularly during the fall season, and he will probably remain in the Lincoln cottage, which is ready for him, until late in October. The President contemplates another trip in about a week, but he will not go on the Dispatch, as has been expected. The fact that the President is sometimes seasick and that at this season the waters are not likely to be the smoothest on the coast may perhaps be the reason for not taking the voyage. He intends to visit New York, Newport, and possibly may make a short trip to New Hampshire. Next week the President will probably visit Baltimore to witness the Oriole celebration, where he will be the guest of Mr. Robert Garrett. He will hold a Cabinet meeting Tuesday, if by that time he shall succeed in finding his Cabinet. There are no very important questions awaiting him, although there are a good many subjects in the Treasury Department which are delayed to await the return of Mr. Folger. The Secretary is expected to take speedy action in several vital questions relating to the tariff. He also has upon his desk the report of Solicitor Rayner recommending a compromise in the Hesing case and some other similar cases.

An important question is awaiting action in the Internal-Revenue Bureau. It is as to the authority which the Internal-Revenue Department has to make arrests or prevent illicit distillation in Indian Territory. The Internal-Revenue Bureau officers proposed to proceed against certain persons there, but was warned that the revenue agents would proceed there at their peril. An investigation of the law of the case makes it very doubtful whether the Revenue Bureau has any jurisdiction.

Some Cabinet officers are not expected to return before Sept. 15. A number of questions are awaiting the decision of Secretary Teller, the most important being the one relating to the claim of the Southern Pacific to the Texas Pacific land-grant.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

THEIR REPORT WILL BE WITHHELD FOR SOME WEEKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The following communication has been received from the Utah Commission:

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 24.—*To H. M. Teller, Secretary*—SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the report on the registration of voters in the Territory, the election for members of the Legislative Assembly, and other officers, held the 5th day of the present month in this Territory, and the final proceedings of this commission in connection therewith, will not be ready for preparation for a time. However, we think it will be proper to say now, in advance of our regular report, that the law known as the "Edmunds act," so far as we have been able to see for its execution, has been as carefully but rigidly enforced this year as it was last. No person living in polygamy has been permitted to vote at any election, or to be voted for for any office, and the number of convictions or prosecutions against polygamy under the act of 1882 has been secured, nearly or quite 15,000 persons have been disfranchised on account of polygamy, and the thorough working operations of the law as administered by this commission.

Ten suits for damages have been instituted against the commission by certain persons who were rejected at the first registration, and who were not permitted to vote at the election in November, 1882, because they refused to comply with the rules and regulations governing registration and the requirements for proof of eligibility of all voters. It is understood these suits have been brought for the purpose, primarily, of testing the constitutionality of the law, and secondarily to question the legality of our acts thereunder. The first hearing of these cases will be had early in October. It is deemed advisable to withhold our regular report until the cases in court shall have been heard and passed upon these cases.

Moreover, certain phases of the general situation here have presented themselves through the recent election in other ways in the present year which will require to be carefully considered before the commission will be prepared to make the full and comprehensive report which the President and Congress will undoubtedly desire, and the commission will wish to make. Such report will be prepared and forwarded in ample time for the use of the President in communicating with Congress at the commencement of its session in December next. ALEX. RAMSEY.

FUN FOR NOTHING.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL FOOT THE BILLS FOR THE OFFICIALS' PLEASURE TRIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Judge Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, said today with reference to the published statement that the expense account for some official pleasure trips this summer would meet with objection in his office, that he knew no ground for such a statement. He did not know any accounts for such trips that would come under his supervision. The cost of running the vessels of the navy and revenue marine service was not increased by the presence on board of Government officials, and he knew no other item of expense in these trips outside the salaries of the officials themselves. With these he said he had nothing to do. He added that it had long since been decided, so long as the name of a permanent employe was carried on the rolls of a department his salary could not be withheld from him on any pretext. He cited the cases of two prominent officials who had not been at their desks, one for eight and one for nine months, but whose salaries have been paid them all that time.

A law passed by the last Congress, he said, which limited the time in which clerks and employes below the grade of head of a division could absent themselves from duty and draw their pay to thirty days in each year, except in cases of sickness, but this was the only limitation placed by the law upon the absence of persons holding offices in the civil service.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

CONSULAR REPORT ON ALLEGED CASES OF UNDERVALUATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The undervaluation of foreign merchandise by importers has given the customs officials considerable trouble. In order to make a correct appraisement it is necessary that the actual value of goods exported from foreign countries should be known. Consular agents have frequently been instructed to report the state of the markets in their districts. Acting no doubt under these instructions, Dockery, the Consul at Leeds, England, makes the following report to the State Department:

I have the honor to report that I have obtained information which leads me to believe that the discounts allowed by Messrs. Marshall & Co., flax spinners, of Leeds, to their consignees in New York are not bona fide trade discounts. In the first place I wish to point out that the mode of doing their American trade has radically changed during my term of office, and I have on several occasions induced the large discounts they claim to allow their consignees. During the first year of my service in Leeds the bulk of their goods (patent linen threads) were declared at my office as actual to George A. Clark & Bro., of New York, the consignment of such goods being comparatively small, and the discounts then were less than now. Three or four years ago they almost entirely ceased to make absolute sales, and adopted the plan of consigning their goods to the same firm which had hitherto been the chief purchasing customers, and pretty much at the same time they increased their rate of discount from 12 per cent to 25 per cent. This change exciting my suspicions, I made inquiries, and, coming to the conclusion something was wrong, indorsed their invoices as aforesaid. A few days ago the chief manager of Messrs. Titley, Tatham & Walker, also a large flax-spinning firm in Leeds, came to my office to make some inquiries as to the value of currency, etc., when he produced a letter from a firm in Philadelphia soliciting the sole agency in America for the sale of Titley & Co.'s thread. The letter was from Thorn & Co., North Third street, Philadelphia, and to it was attached one of Marshall & Co.'s price-lists, in both sterling and dollar currencies, Thorn & Co. stating that Marshall & Co. allowed a discount of 10 per cent and a further one of 5 per cent, and proposing to act as Titley, Tatham & Walker's sole American agents on the same terms as to discounts. I remarked that there must be some mistake regarding Marshall & Co.'s discount rates, as their's was not what I understood them to be, whereupon I was told that there was no secret about it, as they (Titley, Tatham & Co.) had recently often had to buy threads from Marshall, being themselves unable to meet the demand, and that they always got an allowance of 17½ per cent. The point, therefore, is that Marshall & Co. declare in their invoices that they allow a discount of 20 per cent, and a further one of 5 per cent, which together are equal to 25 per cent, to American customers, whereas they allow in Leeds to an English customer only 17½ per cent, being a discrepancy in ratio of 7½ per cent. Therefore, according to an English firm, Marshalls allow 17½ per cent discount, and according to Horn & Co. (American) they allow 25 per cent, while, according to their own declarations, they allow as much as 35 per cent to the American consignees. I do not well see how I am to get at the facts of the case on this side with regard to the discount they actually allow the consignee. I can only suggest that an actual examination (if practicable) of the books of the consignee in New York will be likely to disclose the true state of affairs.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Little Chief, a Cheyenne Indian, has sent a unique request to the Secretary of the Interior for a new suit of clothes. He said: "I don't care much for grub, but I do like to dress in proper style. I want the best white hat you can purchase in the market."

The excess of the value of exports over imports for the twelve months ended July 31, 1883, was $101,379,220. The imports of merchandise decreased $23,785,054 for the year ended July 31, 1883, compared with the same time last year, and the exports increased $79,459,772.

In answer to an application from the French Chargé d'Affaires for permission to take twenty Indians from their reservation to France for exhibition, Commissioner Price has advised the Secretary of the Interior to refuse the request upon the ground that such exhibitions result in the demoralization of the Indians, and renders them dissatisfied with life at the agencies.

The officers of the Post-Office Department express the opinion that the inadvertence of Congress in making the bill to regulate Postmasters' salaries go into effect at once instead of the 1st of October, the date fixed for the reduction in letter rates of postage, will cost the Government $1,500,000 in increased salaries. The system of grading salaries proportionately in accordance with the receipts of the offices is also unfavorably commented upon in the department, for the reason that under this system Postmasters are continually tempted to make fictitious sales of stamps in order to increase their compensation.

Mr. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said that published reports that he had resigned were unfounded. He had not resigned yet, and did not propose to talk on the subject. It is understood efforts are making by his friends, particularly those from Indiana, to have him reconsider his determination to resign. An Indianian, who holds a prominent position in the Treasury Department, said, after a long conversation with New, that the latter's friends would not allow him to resign. It is believed the visit of Postmaster-General Gresham to the White House immediately on the arrival of the President was in reference to New's resignation. It is thought by New's friends that he should be allowed sufficient leave of absence to attend to his affairs in Indiana, and they believe, should this be done, he will not want to resign.

THE MASSILLON MYSTERY.

Tramp Theories Abandoned and a New Trail Followed, Resulting in the Arrest of Next-Door Neighbors of the Victim.

MASSILLON, O., Sept. 6.—After the shades of night had fallen yesterday the police quietly arrested Franklin Warthorst and Charley Stutz on the charge of having murdered Mrs. David E. Kirkland in this city at an early hour on the morning of July 3 last. The details of the cowardly and brutal crime were telegraphed your paper at the time, and were briefly these: Mrs. Kirkland was aroused from sleep about 3 o'clock that morning by hearing a noise outside the open window of her bedchamber. She arose and went toward the window, when some one standing on the roof of the porch, about a foot and a half below the window, fired a pistol at her. The ball entered the mouth, splitting the tongue lengthwise, and death was almost instantaneous.

Suspicion naturally rested upon tramps, as the residence of Warthorst, adjoining, was alleged to have been burglarized the same night, and an opera-glass and ring said to have been taken. The neighbors saw two men running away after the shot, and after daylight they were tracked in the dust of the street to the Fort Wayne depot. The tramp theory was worked for all there was in it until about a month ago, when the detective who had been at work from the time of the murder was discharged and another employed, who followed the Warthorst trail.

The evidence upon which the arrests were made is contained principally in two lengthy sworn statements lying before your correspondent, made by Miss Lizzie Malony, of Albion, Ind., a niece of Mr. Kirkland, who occupied the room with Mrs. Kirkland that night, and one by Mrs. Jennie M. Cloman, who is the reigning queen in a bagnio opposite the Fort Wayne depot, known as the Red Front.

Reduced by the boiling-down process, Miss Malony says: "Am positive I was not asleep that night after Mrs. Kirkland looked at the clock and said it was a quarter before 2. I ran to her after the shot was fired, and she only said: 'A man shot me at the window.' When asked if she recognized him, the answer was a half-affirmative nod of the head, and trying to speak. I was in plain view of the window, and know to my full satisfaction that Frank Warthorst fired the shot. I had no reason to suspect him before except that his wife told me he was a bad man. The reason I left Massillon was because I thought he would kill me too, for he certainly knew I saw him do the shooting. His form was outlined against the big white blind. The lamp in the room gave some light inside."

Mrs. Cloman's statement is very voluminous, but the main points are epitomized as follows: "Warthorst was a frequent visitor at my place to see the girls. The night of July 4 he called, and in conversation about the murder said that if the man hadn't shot Mrs. Kirkland he would probably have given him away. The night of the murder he and Stutz were in my saloon, and as they left Stutz handed something to Frank, which he put in his pocket, remarking, 'Stutz, don't you forget.'

"The night of the 7th or 8th of July he came again, pretty full, and was very talkative. He showed me an opera-glass and a ring, and said there was what was stolen out of his house the night of the murder. He told me that the morning of the murder he drew his revolver into the city, and that several days after Stutz got it out with a file and cleaned it. His wife said to him: 'Why, Frank, you know you have talked too much about murdering Mrs. Kirkland,' and he told her to shut her mouth, and that no one would know it if she didn't tell it.

"He said that he didn't like Mrs. Kirkland because she was always meddling between him and his wife. At the time of another visit he said: 'Suppose they would arrest me for that murder, they can't prove it, and I wouldn't acknowledge it until the rope was around my neck.' He said that when the Malony girl was tramping around among the neighbors Stutz watched her two nights to get a shot at her. He threatened that if I gave him away to those detectives he would kill me, or else his friends would."

Warthorst and Stutz were taken to Canton in a carriage late last night from fear a mob might take them out of the lockup and try the Lynch statutes. They will have a hearing here Saturday.

W. H. Day, of Canton, and Otto E. Young, of this city, will defend Warthorst.

SOUTHWESTERN CRIME.

Desperate Encounter Between Two Mexicans at Corpus Christi, Tex.—A Planter Murdered in Mississippi.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A private letter from Corpus Christi, Tex., says: "A thrilling tragedy was enacted on a ranch five or six miles from this place yesterday. Two Mexicans named Antonio Garlo and Manuel Lecair quarreled about a woman. Garlo seized a whip and beat his antagonist over the head, cutting great welts and fracturing the skull. It is reported that Lecair died yesterday. Garlo attempted to escape across the border, but was followed and captured, and is reported to have been stabbed to death by a brother of Lecair. Both were young men, but reckless and desperate."

The details of a fearful murder were received today from Mississippi. Tuesday last Robert Sumrale, a planter living near Waynesboro, left the house, saying he would work in the cornfield that day pulling fodder. An hour later he was found dead in the field. He was lying face downward, with a few blades of fodder clenched tightly in his hands. His head was nearly severed from his body, the murderer having evidently assaulted him from behind, and with a knife cut the jugular and artery of the neck. He had a sum of money in his pocket, but this was undisturbed, showing that revenge, rather than robbery, had been the motive for the crime. There are some clews, but the evidence is very slight. The assassin was traced some distance, and it is thought the peculiar boot or shoe he wore may lead to his detection. Mr. Sumrale was well known and very respectably connected. His friends are determined to avenge his cruel and cowardly death.

ARRIVAL OF TOM HUGHES.

On the Way to Visit His Aged Mother at the Rugby Colony.

[New York *Tribune*.]—Thomas Hughes, whom every American boy, young and old, reveres as the chronicler of "Tom Brown's" school and college days, arrived in the city yesterday by the steamship Bothnia, of the Cunard Line. A reporter of the *Tribune* called upon him last evening at the Windsor Hotel, where, with the friends who accompanied him, he was chatting with numerous visitors.

"My visit will be a short one, as I must be in England in October to attend to my duties as County Judge, a position that I have filled for a year. The main source of trouble to the colony has been the large amount of litigation over the titles to the colonists' holdings. Suits have been brought by the people around them against every colonist. We had to get out injunctions against people who were cutting down our timber, and they frequently defied the injunctions. Through the efforts of Henry Kimber, our legal adviser, the titles of 25,000 out of the 30,000 acres in the colony's land have been made clear, and he will soon perfect the titles to the remaining 5,000 acres.

"Large numbers of your good people in this country are becoming interested in the colony, especially people in Michigan and Kentucky and in Cincinnati. The colonists have discovered that the most probable use which they can make of the soil is to raise garden produce on it. The season for vegetables and small fruits is three weeks earlier at Rugby than it is around Chicago, and produce can be shipped to that city from the colony in eight hours. My brother is starting a factory for canning tomatoes, and other similar enterprises will no doubt be undertaken soon. We just received word today that large deposits of fine potter's clay had been discovered on large tracts of land, and that samples of it which had been tested in England gave the best of satisfaction. The population of Rugby is now about 250, and is much larger than any town within sixty miles of it. The great healthfulness of the climate is attracting considerable attention now, and I think that the fact that my mother, who is 86 years old, goes out of doors and walks about every day in both winter and summer speaks well for Rugby's weather."

A SHARP ANSWER.

How Ben Butler Replied to a Blackmailing Appeal for Assistance.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—The following peculiar correspondence needs no comment:

VALLEY FURNACE, W. Va., Aug. 8, 1883.—*His Excellency Benjamin F. Butler, Governor, etc.*—SIR: I wrote you some time ago in regard to aid for the Valley Furnace Library Association. For some reason you have seen fit to treat the communication with silence, probably to thereby show your contempt. Now I write you again to give us such aid as you see fit, and if you fail to receive some encouragement your silence be construed into contempt, and we will try to hate you with all the bitterness of the past and will do our best to believe all about the spoon story. In fact, you had better give us $1,000 than to have one hatred for we will hate you with all the bitterness of yore and all the intensity of Rebels. Yours truly, A. C. BOWMAN,
Corresponding Secretary Furnace Valley Library Association.

P. S.—I give you a chance to save yourself. The officers of our association are Capt. John B. Phillips, President; Hon. W. Bowman, Vice-President; Stewart Wilmot, Secretary; A. C. Bowman, Corresponding Secretary, bona fide of institution. For references are the Hon. Samuel Woods, Judge of Court of Appeals; the Hon. W. S. Lee, Judge of Second Judicial Circuit, Phillipi, W. Va.; the Hon. Henry G. Davis, Piedmont, W. Va.; the Hon. W. L. Watson, Charlestown, W. Va.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Sept. 5, 1883.—*A. C. Bowman, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Valley Furnace Library Association, Valley Furnace, W. Va.*—SIR: Having a large number of applications from day to day from institutions all over the country, I should have little else to do than read them if I undertook to give them my personal attention. Your second letter, however, has been brought to my notice. If there had ever a thought crossed my mind of giving your enterprise any aid, this letter of yours would have settled it. I never purchase love, and I never do anything under the threat of hate. Judging your enterprise from the Corresponding Secretary it can certainly have no claim to assistance from anybody. Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

IS SULLIVAN THERE?

In a Street-Car Row in Washington Six White Men Vanquish Sixty-two Colored Citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The discomforts of night travel in Washington is illustrated by a report of a lively row on one of the street-cars last night. There were only six white passengers out of a load of sixty-eight when an avenue car started for the navy-yard. Two white men were standing in the front part of the car, and just opposit them was one colored girl sitting in the lap of another. The car jolted and threw one of the white men against the colored girl, and she called to her escort for protection. The gallant escort went for the white man in good pugilistic style, but suddenly discovered that he had tackled a John L. Sullivan in stirgurius. He was promptly knocked out—out of the car—in one round. The fight then became general between the two white men, aided by three marines, and the colored people.

There was great excitement for a while, the whites apparently getting the best of it, as they stood their ground and made their opponents fly out of the windows and doors in great confusion. Just as they got the car pretty well cleared the members of the fire department and a body of police returning from a fire boarded the car to render any assistance that was necessary, but their services were not needed. The police could not tell who raised or took part in the fight, and so no arrests were made. The bottom of the car was strewn with buttons and ribbons, torn off the women's clothes as they slipped out of the windows. The conductor and driver are still perplexed to know who their two pugilistic passengers were.

CLOSING UP THE SALOONS.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The saloonkeepers who were arrested Wednesday for violating the liquor law compromised with the city today by each paying $150 and costs, also agreeing to quit the business. The citizens are jubilant over the victory and feel confident that when the grand jury meets in October they will succeed in closing them all up.

MARINE NEWS.

A Furious Gale Sweeps Over the Lakes, Creating Many Disasters Among Shipping.

The Chicago Schooner Lottie Wolf Ashore Near Cheboygan, Light and Pounding Heavily.

A Small Canadian Craft Goes to the Bottom with All Hands—The Sumatra Stranded.

The Demand for Grain Vessels Exceeded the Supply—Canal Freights Bounding Upwards.

The Lottie Wolf Ashore.

A telegram received by J. S. Dunham last night states that his schooner, the Lottie Wolf, is ashore one mile south of Cheboygan, and pounding heavily. She was light and bound from Midland to Cheboygan to load lumber for this port. The Captain, D. P. Crane, and crew were still on the vessel, although she was in imminent danger of going to pieces. The Wolf hails from Chicago and is owned by Mr. Dunham. She was built at Green Bay in 1866 and has been kept in first-class order, having an insurance rating of A2. Her registered tonnage was 334, and her actual valuation $15,000. She was insured for $12,000. Mr. Dunham was owner of the schooner Wells Burt, which went down off Evanston last May with all on board.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 7.—The schooner Lottie Wolf ran ashore this morning on Lighthouse Point, and has been exposed to an eastern gale all day. She is up high and dry, the sea making a clean breach over her. The Captain has not been ashore. She must be badly damaged. She was bound for this port light. A large fleet is inside. Wind northeast, gale, with rain.

Down to Death.

Information reached here yesterday that the small Canadian schooner Explorer was struck by a squall on Lake Huron Sunday while off South Hampton, and went down with all on board. A telegram to that effect was received by Mr. Albert Crane, a real-estate agent at No. 116 Monroe street. Walter Crane, his son, was on the schooner taking a pleasure-trip at the time of the disaster, and was among the lost.

GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 7.—The schooner-yacht Explorer, bound from Goderich to Port Huron, was lost with all hands on Greenough Shoals during the gale of Tuesday last. The names of the lost are Capt. Charles Woods, John McDonald, M. Beale, and Walter Crane, son of Albert Crane, of Chicago, on a pleasure-trip.

In Danger of Going to Pieces.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A fearful gale has prevailed all day, and is increasing in velocity. This afternoon the iron-ore schooner Sumatra hove in sight, and attempted to cast anchor in the harbor. The anchor failed to hold her, and she drifted ashore. She is pounding heavily, and fears are entertained that she will go to pieces. Her headgear is all gone and her rudder broken. The crew are safe. An effort will be made to save her before she goes down if the gale dies away in time, but it would be impossible for any one to live in such a sea as is now running. The Sumatra is owned at Cleveland, and it is said that she is insured for $27,000. She is a large three-masted vessel of 845 tons burden, and was built in 1874. She is valued at $35,000.

Wind and Weather.

A furious gale was blowing from the north'ard all day yesterday and a heavy sea was running. A large number of vessels left early in the morning and ran back into the harbor. It is feared that many vessels have met with more or less disaster. Last night the wind increased in velocity, and by 9 o'clock was blowing almost a hurricane. The tugs remained inside, not caring to venture out in the heavy breakers, from the top of the Life-Saving Station several vessels could be seen at anchor. The sea was breaking over the outer breakwaters, and there is a possibility that one or more vessels may have come in contact with the dangerous obstructions. The lights supposed to be placed on the new breakwater were not visible. Only three vessels came in after dark.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A violent gale from the northeast prevails. The steam-barge Johnson and tug Minna, bound for Alpena, were obliged to run in here from off Au Sable. The tug John Martin was struck by the gale when three hours out on Saginaw Bay, and put in here. The tug Laketon, propeller Arundell, steam-barge Rhoda Stewart, with barges Young, Lamb, Hattie Will and gnotber, barge Leighton, also several craft too far out at anchorage to get names, are all sheltered. This is a wild night. The wind is increasing, and other craft were making for the harbor at dark. Light rain and fog.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Wind northwest, and blowing a gale. The propellers City of New York, Westford, Yosemite, and Lowell, and schooner Lucy J. Clark are in port waiting for the storm to subside. The propellers Johnson, Ryan, and Wilson with consorts, are in the bay, together with fifteen other craft, and will not leave tonight. Signals up.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The following vessels are in here windbound—Schooners Fleetwing, Rose, Maggie Johnson, Stamped, Pride of Kenosha, Minnehaha and scow Lady Ellen. Wind northeast, and blowing a gale.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—There is a livening gale blowing down the lake and across Saginaw Bay. In harbor—Belle Cross, Lon Dickinson, Saginaw with tows, tug Andrew Smith with dredge and scows; steamers Kewaunaw, Ward; tugs Kate Williams, River Queen. The harbor is filling fast. It is the worst gale of the season.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A heavy northeasterly gale is blowing and the worst storm of the season prevails. The Republic, Hall, and Card, Jura and Wagstaff, all ran back here for shelter. The Idler, Sumatra, Sumatra, and the Cleveland arrived during the storm. The tugs Morse and Maud S. lost over 1,000,000 feet of logs last night outside.

Lake Freights and Charters.

The upward tendency of the grain market yesterday had some effect on freights, as there was less inquiry for vessel-room than on any previous day this week. The offerings were light and the demand exceeded the supply. Rates were steady and firm on a basis of 4½ cents for corn and 5 cents for wheat to Buffalo. The future condition of grain freights hinges very much on the action of the wheat market, and carriers are watching every fluctuation in prices, knowing that if a general movement sets in freights are bound to go still higher. There will be but little available room on the market today, and unless the present speculative demand for grain sends the market up beyond the reach of shippers better freights will probably be obtained.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.

	No. bu.
Propeller Rochester, corn	75,000
Schooner Our Son, corn	45,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Conestoga, corn	50,000
To Kingston.	
Propeller Tecumseh, corn	22,000
Schooner M. L. Higgie, corn	30,000
To Midland.	
Schooner Pewaukee, corn	21,000
To Oswego.	
Schooner T. C. Hall, corn	24,000
Schooner J. Neal, oats	14,000
Schooner M. Higgie, oats	27,000
Schooner White Cloud, corn	16,000
To Hundreal.	
Schooner A. Monroe, corn	18,000
Total	353,000

Buffalo Notes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Inter-Ocean, corn; Boston, corn, flour, etc.; Russia, rye, flour, etc.; H. J. Jewett, corn, etc.; Clarion, rye; C. J. Kershaw, corn; schooners Higgie, rye; Michigan, corn; David Stewart, wheat; J. L. Case, corn. From Marquette—Schooner Monguagon, ore. From Duluth—Propeller St. Paul, flour, etc. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers H. J. Jewett, sundries; Inter-Ocean, light; J. R. Whiting, coal; Tacoma, coal; Buffalo, sundries; schooner J. L. Case, light; F. L. Danforth, coal; Donaldson, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller C. J. Kershaw, coal. For Duluth—Propellers Japan, sundries; Cadillaxery, coal. Coal freights continued steady, though vessels again were more plenty than cargoes. In the present booming condition of down-freights owners of course are anxious to get their craft as soon as possible. The supply and receipts of coal being light, it is with difficulty that vessels are satisfactorily placed for up loads. Some of them are content with small cargoes, and others are obliged to leave light. The schooners E. C. Hutchinson and J. L. Case are to Black River and Cleveland to load for Chicago. Steamer John B. Lyon, schooners J. M. Hutchinson, J. C. Masten, C. Wells, Michigan, American Union, coal at 60 cents. For Milwaukee—Steamer Jim Sheriffs, schooner Saveland, coal at 50 cents. For Marquette—Schooner Higgie, coal at 80 cents. For Houghton—Steamer J. E. Perts, coal and sand on customary terms. The steamer Oregon and schooner H. F. Bruce, now in Duluth, were placed for a trip from Marquette to Ohio ports at $1.75, and schooner W. Crosthwaite, also in Duluth, for lumber from Marquette to Chicago at $2.50. Canal freights took another big jump upward on account of free offerings of grain and light supply of boats. On wheat, 6½ cents, and on corn 5 cents was paid to New York. The schooner E. C. Hutchinson arrived today. Her barge crew had been advised in Chicago to libel the vessel here because her master would not pay them full union wages. No libeling was done, and the crew left for Cleveland. A committee from the Sailors' Union reported that not one of these men was fit to be taken into the union. The steamer H. J. Jewett arrived from Chicago with a full cargo at 8 a. m. yesterday and sailed again with a fair load at 9 o'clock this morning. She was in port only thirty hours, which shows big work in handling. The steamer Toledo came out of dry-dock this afternoon after a delay of ten days. She will load for Duluth tomorrow. The schooner Saveland came in this afternoon from Chicago. Her down run was made in five and one-half days, and is the round-trip she made better time than any of the tows.

Detroit River.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Cuba, Oconto, Clyde, George King and barges; P. Chamberlain and barges; schooners R. Winslow, G. Smith, Atmosphere, Ganges. Down—Propellers Progress, Otsego and barges, Caldwell and barges, Mackinac and barges, Ira Chaffee and barges.

Passed up today—Propellers Newburgh, China, Philadelphia, Mary Pringle, United Empire, John Pridgeon, and Nellie Gardner, Scotia, Lycoming, Curtis and barges, Oakland and barges, Minneapolis and consort, Rust and consorts, Bay City and barges, Whitney and consort; schooners Jamaica, Comanche, Mystic Star, J. Mathews, Mary Lyon, Emerald, Reindeer, Mineral State. Down—Propellers Smith Moore, Jay Gould, and G. L. Reaman, Columbia and consorts, and Southwest, Cleveland and barges, Birchhead and barges, Yionna and consort, Farwell and consorts; schooners E. Gerlach, A. Boody. Wind west, light; cloudy and rainy.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Lake freights continue firm at this port. The following charters were reported today: Schooners Acacia, Emerald, and Shandon, wheat to Kingston at 3 cents; propeller Empire and two consorts, wheat to Buffalo at 2¾ cents; steambarge C. N. Pratt, lumber from Byng Inlet to Detroit at $2 per 1,000; Unadilla, posts from Ossinke to Chicago at 2½ cents; Mary Battle, lumber, from Hammond's Bay to Detroit at $2.25 per 1,000; Mineral State, plaster, from Alabaster to Manitoba, at 80 cents per ton and iron ore from Escanaba to Detroit at $1.40 per ton.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—In harbor—Schooners Skylark, Lady McDonald, City of Chicago, D. Lesty, Col. Ellsworth; Buckeye State and tow; propellers R. W. Blanchard, Messenger, Nine Mooking Bird, Champion. Northeast wind, gale; cold.

Around the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Vanderbilt, merchandise, Chicago. Freights are firm. Chartered—Schooners Wabash, King, and Johnson, ore from Marquette to Ohio ports on private terms, which is understood to be about $1.75.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers A. Everett, Monahansett; schooners C. A. King, Swallow, Metacomet, S. Minch, E. Jones, P. W. Gilford, D. Sawyer. Sailed—Steamers R. P. Ranney, H. Chisholm, Monahansett; schooners City of Cleveland, A. Cobb, F. Quayle, E. Jones, Metacomet. Wind north, a gale.

L'ANSE, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer D. J. Macy; schooners John Burt, Ishpeming. Cleared—Schooner King Sisters.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Singapare, Toronto to Toledo, light; Ada Medora, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Guiding Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; tug Active and consort, Kingston to Toledo. Down—Schooners Crawtsman and Cataract, Detroit to Kingston, corn; propeller Armenia, Duluth to Montreal, general cargo; W. L. Frost, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo.

Lake Michigan.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Massachusetts; schooners Montana, I. I. Foster. Sailed—Steamers Oscar Townsend and Massachusetts; schooners Grace Murry, Ed Kelly, Montana. Wind south, fresh; weather threatening.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances of vessels from this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Argonaut, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Charles Keitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Ogontz, Milwaukee, light.
Prop F. W. Palmer, Milwaukee, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop A. Boomer, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. E. Colborne, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Pewaukee, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. Munro, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Lewis Pahlow, Sturgeon River, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Nellie Torrens, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Roanoke, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Tug Sweepstakes, Milwaukee, towing.
Schr David Vance, Milwaukee, light.
Schr E. Blake, Milwaukee, light.
Schr S. V. R. Watson, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Oneida, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Pewaukee, Milwaukee, light.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Fox River, lumber.
Schr Fleetwing, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, lumber.
Schr George L. Wrain, Montague, lumber.
Schr Jennie Weaver, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Planet, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Libbie Carter, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr M. R. Pinckney, Muskegon, bark.
Schr Lewis Ludington, Sister Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Annie Minch, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Appentice Boy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Montana, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Horn's Pier, wood.
Schr Ida Stanley, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary Pringle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, lumber.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Fox River, lumber.
Schr J. D. Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Forest Bay Banks, railroad ties.
Schr Manistee, Manistee, sundries, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. B. Howard, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Charles Ludington, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Conemaugh, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Warrior, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Robert Hamilton, Grand Haven, lum
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 70,000 bu corn, 1,000 tes lard, and sundries.
Schr Pewaukee, Midland, 20,716 bu corn.
Prop City of St. Joseph, Chicago, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Nassau, Kingston, 21,504 bu corn.
Prop Menominee, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 35,136 bu wheat and sundries.
Schr John Bark, Manistee, light.
Prop Charles Keitz, Manistee, light.
Schr Ogontz, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr S. F. Wade, Bay de Noque, light.
Tug Black Hawk, Milwaukee, towing.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Kingston, 31,000 bu wheat.
Schr Tom Smith, South Haven, light.
Prop Maryland, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Condor, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. Kanters, Charlevoix, light.
Schr F. B. Wade, Bay de Noque, light.
Schr Felicitous

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3252 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—H. M. B. Monroe, Druggist.
2200 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
2257 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3200 STATE-ST., corner Thirty-first.; H. W. Suchman.
E TWENTY-NINTH-ST., Grand.—Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland.—G. Q. Doe.
WEST DIVISION.
259 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles E. Bacon & Co., Druggists.
402 WEST JACKSON-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
822 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Drushel, Druggist.
E TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Smith, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Bixsby & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Ehrenza, Druggist.
251 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnenschen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
203 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Stolzenberg, Druggist.
1058 W EST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
632 W EST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—H. C. Sih, Druggist.
799 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Pinnt), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
236 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Chio—Gale & Blockl, Druggists.
483 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Foerster, Druggist.
673 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
874 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av., Frank Schranz, Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, on Madison-st., near Lincoln, a sum of money, which owner can obtain by proving property and paying advertisement. Address O 81, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT BAUER'S WAREROOMS,
18 and 156 WABASH-AV.,
Are now on exhibition a number of the finest pianos ever brought to this city, selected by Mr. Bauer himself while in New York. These instruments have been purchased at
LOW FIGURES,
and will be sold at
UNUSUAL BARGAINS!
Don't fail to visit our large establishment and factory at 156 and 158 Wabash-av.
Pianos at lowest prices and monthly installments.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS!
Must be and WILL BE sold to make room for
Several KNABE, KRANICH & BACH, McCAMMON, LIGHTE, and others.
These are positive bargains, fully warranted, and will be sold on monthly installments.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE ESTEY ORgan; also two pair raw silk curtains, complete with fixtures, good as new, and one folding bed. 177 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO, COST $700 when new; will sell at a great sacrifice on account of room. Inquire at 559 West Monroe-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT pianos are foremost and best. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full of tone, constructed to endure; used in leading musical colleges East and West. Can be found only at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

IN ADDITION
TO OUR OWN
MANUFACTURE OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
We have a number of second-hand instruments for sale at low prices and on easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

LITTLE GIANT STECK UPRIGHT piano; the smallest and most powerful 7½-octave in existence. 392 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.—
Now organs to rent.
Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments.
Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

ONE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, one Steinway square piano—To be sold at great bargains; cash or payments. JOHN A. BRYANT, 237 Wabash-av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
FOR SALE OR RENT
On Monthly Payments.
One year's rent allowed if purchased.
C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
SECOND-HAND PIANOS
of standard makes. Also, a few left of the Bankrupt Stock Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross at a great sacrifice. Call and examine before purchasing.
C. J. WHITNEY,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments. Both new and second-hand, represented as genuine pianos.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS
In the city at the new warerooms
C. J. WHITNEY,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.,
General Wholesale Agents for Cumnoring & Sons.

THE MATCHLESS VOSE & SON'S pianos; established 1851; over 14,000 now in use, and give perfect satisfaction; prices reasonable; payments easy. Warerooms, 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

WE ARE NOW ABLE TO FILL ALL orders for our new
STYLES OF
PIANO STOOLS,
At prices that defy competition.
Dealers and agents can have catalogue and price-list sent on application.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

WE OFFER SECOND-HAND PIANOS of Steinway make, taken in exchange for Haselton, at great bargains, some of which are as good as new; also new instruments at low prices for cash or on installments. Room 5, Music Company, CHURCH & LEE, Managers, 300 Wabash-av.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A FIRST-class new or second-hand piano; cut prices at warerooms, 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

AT SOUDER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 378 to 382 West Madison-st.—Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 3; rooms have been enlarged to about double their former capacity; study hall is handsomely frescoed and furnished with office desks for each student. Tuition $45 per year; evening $25 for six months. Gaslight is never required in daytime.

ACADEMY OF ELOCUTION—SUITE 35 Montauk Block—Individual instruction. Typewriting free. All systems dictated to at required rates. Lessons given by mail. MRS. A. M. L. COLESON, Principal.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS will be received for individual instruction in shorthand and typewriting at 347 La Salle-av. Day and evening.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 112 Dearborn-st, guarantees that in 12 lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, or guitar what will require years by the old methods. 30 minutes lessons if desired. No charge. Prof. J. H. MACDONALD.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 94 Washington-st. Room 26. Day and evening sessions. Typewriting without extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

ELOCUTION—WANTED BY A COMPEtent lady elocutionist a few pupils; terms moderate. Address Q 87, Tribune office.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND. Individual instruction a specialty. Ten weeks of day or evening instruction for $30, $35, or $40. Daily dictation class for advanced learners, $10 per month. Typewriting without additional charge. Fifth National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA.

MRS. CARRIE A. MORGAN—TEACHER of elocution, stage presence, and dramatic art. Weber Music Hall, Room 18.

WANTED—LEARNERS AT CUTTING by actual measurement; self-fitting, designing, draping, trimming, and finishing taught at the artistic school, 236 Wabash-av. M. QUENSEL.

STORAGE.

A1—THE CHICAGO FURNITURE Storage Company, 69 Van Buren-st., have the most extensive accommodations for storing household goods and merchandise in the city; rates low; satisfaction guaranteed. Advances if desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 70, 72, and 74 East Van Buren-st., established in 1870; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE FARLY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPital of $2,000, in one of the oldest-established retail trades in the city, now doing good business. Horses, wagons, etc., first-class. Address G 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPital to engage in the drug business in Iowa. I am a practical pharmacist. Can furnish best of references. Address J. Lock-box 1, Battle Creek, Ia.

WANTED PARTNER—WITH $500 TO invest in a legitimate business; established. References required. For particulars address K G, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

1,500 VOL. SECOND-HAND BOOKS; old magazines for sale. MILLER, Room 40 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—100 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Third-av., near Polk-st., for fifty years. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1, Granna Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed-brick house near Twenty-sixth-st. dining-room on parlor floor; finely finished in hard wood; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near Twenty-a lith-st., dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-fronts near Eighteenth-st.; 22 feet wide, $30,000. A bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—A very choice 50 foot lot near Thirty-fourth-st. Generally considered to be the best vacant 50 feet on the boulevard.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed brick house, $21,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house; 25 feet, $12,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot 173 feet, $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Cottage and corner lot, $10,000.
NEW HOUSE, with 50-foot lot, one of the best-built and most beautifully-decorated houses in Chicago; cheap.
TWO NEW HOUSES in vicinity of Chicago University; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $12,500 and $13,000.
WABASH-AV.—Two new and modern houses near Thirty-second-st.; just finished; brick barns.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house 26 feet wide; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; passenger elevator; gas lighted or electricity.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts.
INDIANA-AV.—First-class modern house; dining-room on parlor floor; gas lighted by electricity; lot 50 feet front.
KENWOOD—A new and handsome modern house, with large lot; very desirable.
EVANSTON—New house with large corner lot, in the best part of Evanston; $12,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house and valuable lot.

FOR SALE—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 119 Randolph:
SOUTH.
Vernon-av., one-story frame cottage, and lot 25x125.
Cottage Grove-av., 140 feet, south and east fronts.
Thirtieth-st., block of five houses; good investments.
Stanton-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., frame house, large lot.
WEST.
Peoria, near Adams, ten-room house; improvements.
Peoria, near Van Buren, house and lot; conveniences. Rented for $35 per month; price, $4,300.
Lake, near Ruby, 10x132 feet; cheap for cash.
Erie (West), two-story house and barn, lot 132x35.
Huron, lot near Lincoln; money to improve.
Washington Boulevard, 5 lots, south front, $60.
NORTH.
Wisconsin, near Park, ten-room house, barn, etc.
Kroger, seven-room brick, near Clybourn-av. cars.
Halstead, near Webster-av., lot 25x125.
Lincoln-place, lot 30 ft. front; good location.

Englewood Cottage and lot 120x25, $2,500.
Washington Heights, lots on very easy terms.
Maywood, good house, barn, large lot; will be sold at some price this month.
Evanston, acre lot, near the lake; a bargain.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. THE HOUSE AND LOT MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER.
MAILED FREE UPON APPLICATION.
This paper is devoted to real-estate interests, and contains a choice list of property for sale in the city or vicinity. Also plats of our various subdivisions.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.
Southeast cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BY J. H. FARgo, Room 3, Mi and 16 La Salle-st. Property, 600 feet river, 7 acres, inside city limits; railroad facilities 8,000 feet, ground floor, in brick building; 35 H. P. engine, boilers, steam pumps, and complete, now running; water, sewer, gas, paving, etc., within 60 feet; bargain; reason for selling, leaving the State.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE corner lot and cash for small farm 20 to 40 miles from Chicago. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 E. Madison.

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT RESIdence, with lot 62 feet front, on Dearborn-av., $45,000. Beautiful place at Kenwood, with new house and large lot, $20,000. Prairie-av., choice place, $18,000.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: Parties looking for residence or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited to address us by letter or call.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—Finely located; will net 10 per cent; improvements new and first-class; as a bargain not excelled. 120 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE — CENTRAL BUSINESS property, well rented, $145,000, $60,000, $45,000.
PIERCE & WARE 145 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER ON Prairie-av., three stories and basement; pressed brick. Residence and brick barn, $34,000.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—2-STORY and basement brick, north of Twenty-fourth-st., east front, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences. Lot 24x80. This house is now occupied by the owner and is a real home in a choice location. $18,000.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 80x130 on Oakwood-boulevard, 2.6 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $30,000; title perfect. Call on or address E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., NEAR Thirty-fifth, new Sottery brick store and lot 25x125, rentals for $1,300; price $19,000. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.
No. 145—Elegant 3-story brick, $18,000.
159—3-story and basement brick, $18,000.
50 feet, west front, near 21st-st., $12,000.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR TWENty-fifth, at a great bargain, 50x145 feet.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—4-STORY OFFICE BUILDing on Washington-st., near La Salle-st. For particulars apply to MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON CALUMETav., near Thirty-third-st.
F. GAYLORD, 85 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—$5,000 CASH BUYS LOT ON Third-av., opposite new Western Indiana passenger depot. Address N 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — 3333 CALUMET-AV., first-class stone-front house, three rooms deep, in complete order; easy terms; immediate possession. F. GAYLORD, 85 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—99X178 FEET, SOUTHeast corner of Market and Jackson-sts.; also southwest corner, 66x134. Apply at Room 50, 115 East Adams-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.:
235 Holt-av., 2-story frame.....$2,500
Law-av., large 2-story frame.....3,300
West Ohio-st., near Noble, 2-story frame.....2,100
West Ohio-st., 2-story frame.....2,300
Adams-st., near Western-av., 66x125 feet.....2,000
Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, 24x100 feet.....2,400
256 West Indiana-st., 2-story frame.....1,800
659 West Indiana-st., house and lot.....1,000
90 Bethune-st., 2-story frame.....1,000
Hastings-st., near Ashland-av., house and lot.....2,000
135 Hastings-st., 2-story house and lot.....1,900
12 Aymour-pl., 2-story house, 7 rooms, and st front.....2,100
West Indiana-st., 2-story brick store.....5,000
660 West Indiana-st., 2-story dwelling.....3,000

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES—Cheap.
Monroe-st., north west corner Winchester-av., that fine large frame home; brick foundation; all conveniences; lot 66x125, and barn; see it.
Adams-st., No. 626, near Lincoln, 2-story and basement cottage, stone in front, lot 24x125; brick barn; immediate possession; bargain.
Monroe-st., 2-story and basement; stone-front, 12-room house; choice location; frame barn; $8,500.
Adams-st., No. 628, near Lincoln, 2-story and basement cottage, stone in front, lot 24x125; brick barn; immediate possession; bargain.
Monroe-st., 2-story and basement; stone-front, 12-room house; choice location; frame barn; $8,500.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BY J. H. FARgo, Room 3, Mi and 16 La Salle-st. Property, 600 feet river, 7 acres, inside city limits; railroad facilities 8,000 feet, ground floor, in brick building; 35 H. P. engine, boilers, steam pumps, and complete, now running; water, sewer, gas, paving, etc., within 60 feet; bargain; reason for selling, leaving the State.

FOR SALE—I AM JUST COMPLETING eight more 3-story brick houses, with stone foundations, 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, cellar, gas, water, sewer, etc.; each house filled into two complete flats. A desirable home or a good interest-paying investment. Thirteenth place, between Oakley-av. and Leavitt-st., 30 minutes time to Lake-st. on Ogden-av. or Twelfth-st. cars. For terms, etc., inquire of H. A. HUMBUT, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st:
Clinton-st., between Adams and Monroe, 40 feet front, with buildings, $4000 per foot.
Canal-st., just south of Van Buren, $200 per foot.
Lincoln-st., near Harrison, 1 lot, 24x115, at $95 per foot; this will net 20 per cent to build in flats.
7 lots on Winchester-av., near Harrison-st., at $25 per foot.
Monroe-st., near Loomis, at $1.10 per foot.
Monroe-st. and Western-av., east front; $100 per front foot.

FOR SALE—25-FOOT STONE-FRONT basement house at No. 46 S. Adams-st.; lot 25x125; house has 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; brick barn in rear fronting street newly paved; immediate possession. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN McLAREN, 2 Franklin-st., or on the premises, Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE BLOCK OF 8 TWOstory and basement bricks, corner Marshfield-av. and York-st.; well rented to May next; a good investment; will sell separately if desired.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LEAVITTst., near Twenty-second.
10 lots, Lauchton-st., near Western-a
10 lots, Marvin-st., near Western-av.
3 lots, Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av., $650 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — 23 PARK-AV., FINE house, brick barn, at a bargain; possession at once. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—22x125; very choice locality.
24x125, with frame store, $7,500.
24 feet, very desirable, with building, $9,000.
Corners and inside improved and vacant; some of the most desirable investments in the market.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 50 ACRES E. ½ N. W. ¼ 30, 34, fronting Madison-st. and extending to Harrison; owner wishes to make a quick sale, and will sell at a low figure.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.
Two-story and basement brick, No. 1171 West Taylor-st.; all in first-class order; price, $4,000; will take $1,350 down, balance to suit.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONEfront houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located on Polk, Leavitt, and De Koven sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 87 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NO. 134 PARK-AV., JUST east of Lincoln-st.—2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; all in first-class order; possession at once; brick barn.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., CORNER York-st., 132x165 feet.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY NON-RESIDENT—NEW brick dwelling on North Side, well located; can be bought at a bargain; owner wishes to realize; investigation invited. POTTER & PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—28X116 ON NORTH STATEst., between Superior and Chicago-av.; will be sold for much under its real value as owner is about leaving town; make a cash offer to
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICEST corner lot for a gentleman's residence in all Chicago; North Side; unobstructed view of Lincoln Park and the lake; 165 feet each front. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 50 Honore Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A LARGE brown-stone front house, 325 Dearborn-av. Inquire of owner, J. J. MITCHELL, 145 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A 10-ROOM BRICK OCTAgon-front, west of Lincoln Park, $4,800; $1,000 cash; balance easy payments.
FOR SALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—4-story and basement stone-front stores and flats, 40x80 feet, rents for $4,400, $6,000.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 600 DIVISION-ST., near Lake-Shore drive—Story brick, with basement finished for laundry; D.-S. and S.; on first floor; nine rooms; possession at once; price $8,000; terms easy.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NORTH of Division—40x75 west front. Cash offer wanted. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. H. A. BROWN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE — MAPLEWOOD — LOTS outside city and free limits, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars, $200 to $400 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, YOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—6½ ACRES WELL LOcated, just west of Englewood, near railroad depot, $1,000; worth double the money to retail or is very desirable for manufacturing; also, 10-acre tract at depot on Grand Trunk, $4,500; both good. PIERCE & WARE.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST ENGLEWOOD lots; best location on the boulevard; near three depots; $300 to $750 each, $25 down, $10 a month. Cottages or houses built to suit on monthly payments.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 156 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts., $400 to $450 per lot on easy payments.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $5,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and paving completed; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN BARTLETT, 1514 Rhodes, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY. We are just completing an elegant home for somebody at Hyde Park, finished in hardwood and Georgia pine; ceiling under entire house; everything in tip top shape. Mr. Cooper can be found at 5444 Frederick-place, Hyde Park, any time after 5 o'clock, and will be glad to show customers property. HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND TWO lots at Western Springs, on C. B. & Q. R. R. Commutation fare 10 cents. Good well, chicken and cow house; all in repair and at a bargain. Address or call upon J. R. CRESHAM, at the Pabst Library, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—100X150, VINCENNES-AV., corner Forty-second-st.
100x125 ft., sewer, gas, water Forty-second-st.
W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN, ON I. C. R. R.; exceptional bargains; in order of 50-foot lots: $2,000 to $4,000; very easy terms; monthly payments if desired. F. W. GREEN, 20 Randolph-st., Room 6. Residence Woodlawn-av., near Sixty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—85, 40, 100 feet on finest avenue (a corner) south of Sixty-third-st.; must be sold at once. Great bargain. MEADOWCROFT BROS., bankers, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE ACRES AT Irving Park, on boulevard, two blocks east of depot; in 50-foot lots or all together. Apply at Room 25 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st. Room 8. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE — CHOICE SUBURBAN property at Austin, 2 miles west of city limits. Lots 50x125 feet, $200 to $250, on easy payments.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT FERNWOOD; houses built to order; easy payments; property shown free. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO OR three first-class houses and lots on easy payments; most desirable property in all parts of Englewood. C. F. MICK & SON, 6218 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE — ON MONTHLY PAYments—A new fancy cottage, 6 rooms, closet, and 8x-stairs, in a beautiful grove in Lake View. C. LINDEMANN & SON, 18 East Randolph-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—NORTHwest corner of Sixty-second-st.—Fine grove lot, choicest on the avenue, south, at a bargain. Owner, a nonresident, instructs us to sell.
BINNEY & ADDISON, 86 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 278 ACRES, rolling prairie, 10 acres timber, 40 miles from Chicago, between two railroads, 60 rods from station on one and 4 miles to station on the other. No better location for stock. Good buildings, extensive, and never-failing water; all improved; brings $800 rent. Will be very cheap. Address owner, L. HIXON, 45 Ashland-av., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND lot worth from $10,000 to $15,000, or a twenty-five foot vacant lot on one of the avenues on South Side, between Eighteenth-st. and Thirty-fifth-sts., west of Wabash-av.; or North-side east of Clark-st. and North of Chicago-av. Name location and best terms, or all cash. Address O 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—AT ONCE, A brick building arranged in flats, either on the North or South Side. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV. — CHANGED hands, under new management. Rooms with first-class board; also day-board. References.

1814 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANTly furnished front alcove room; also two or three communicating rooms if desired, with first-class board. References.

2733 SOUTH PARK-AV.—BOARD AND rooms; first-class; modern improvements.

NORTH SIDE.

697 NORTH CLARK-ST.—ELEGANT stone front building; first-class neighborhood—Two or three young gentlemen can find nice rooms and good board for $5 and $6 per week.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT with board; choicest locality, North Side; private family. International Renting Agency, 10 Hayden's Theatre.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—100 pleasant rooms, 50c per day. BENTON MAUEY, Proprietor.

GARFIELD HOUSE, NOS. 81-83 NORTH Wells-st.; $1.50 per day; newly furnished and first-class in every respect.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $3 to $5 per week, with use of piano; $1 to $2 per day; furnished rooms, $2 per week.

MAULTON HOUSE, KINZLE AND Market-sts.—Supper, bed, and breakfast, $1.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Elegant furnished rooms; 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 300 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING — PARTIES WANTING good and reliable places please call on F. J. REID & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire suite of rooms, with good table board, for the winter; West Side. Address P 1, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY SEPT. 11, BY GENTLEman and wife, and two or three rooms, in a strictly private family. The South Side preferred. Please address at once N 61, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES IN WALL-PAPER —Having purchased far below value the entire stock of the Chicago Company declining business, we are enabled to offer patterns otherwise impossible. The usual 25c gilt paper only 8c; stylish paper ed gings, etc., handsome borders, friezes, etc., from 1c to 10c. MARTIN'S, 25 and 27 State-st.

$5 IRON BEDS, CRIBS, MATTRESSES, pastors, brass knobs, etc. Hotels, hospitals, etc., supplied. Iron Bed Company, 99 Wells-st.

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PROFESSIONAL.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—413 TO 423 LEAVITT-ST., new two-story and cellar stone-front houses; every improvement; price $35. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 87 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON OGDEN-AV. at 567 Irving-place, 225 Winthrop-place, 225 North Boney, near Wicker Park, $30; in good order, and others.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—DWELLING 517 CARROLL-av.—2-story and basement, marble-front, 10-room corner house, having furnace and modern improvements. HANSBROUGH & AUSTIN, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—945 MONROE-ST.—2-STORY stone swell front; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on one floor; every modern convenience; south frontage. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE, 347 Carroll-av. Inquire at 176 North May-st.

TO RENT—AT 969 WILCOX-AV., 2-story stone-front house, with all modern improvements, at $40 per month; possession Oct. 1.

TO RENT—521 CARROLL-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone-front, newly papered. J. C. McCORD & CO., 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE, WEST Side, centrally located; would sell part of furniture. O 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—119 WINCHESTER-AV., 10 rooms, in good condition, $45 per month. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—428 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 2-story and cellar stone-front house, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; still in good order; good yard, etc. BARNES & PARISH, 15 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A VERY FINE BROWN stone house; new and complete in every particular, now beautifully located; carpeted throughout with body Brussels, most of them new in May last, which will be sold at a great bargain; this is a rare chance. Address O 66, Tribune office. For further particulars call or address J. A. M., 141 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEment bricks, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth-sts. and Wabash and Vernon-avs., in good order; also others.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE stone-front residence, corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 94 THIRTIETH-st.

TO RENT—3145 GROVELAND-AV.; IN perfect order, within two minutes of cable or L. C. R. R.; modern improvements.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 503 La Salle-st., near Lincoln Park; 12 rooms; $35. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 50 Honore Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW HOUSE on Division-st., near Lake-Shore Drive; will make a favorable lease for a term of years.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—A GOOD 8-room cottage on corner Wallace and Thirty-sixth-sts.; lake water, large lot, shade trees; house in first-class order, and near all depots; rent, $25. Apply at 120 Randolph-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE Irving and Belleville Apartment Buildings, on Division-st., near lake-shore drive. Each apartment contains 8 rooms, also bath, closets, butler's closet, separate laundry, store-room, etc.; heated by steam; wood mantels, sideboard, refrigerator, gas fixtures, etc.; also janitor's service. T. H. TRAVER, 507 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—6-ROOM PARLOR FLAT 2 blocks west of Lincoln Park, modern improvements, to a small family. $27.50. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR Cass, elegant 5-room flat, with all improvements. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT NORTH Side, new and newly furnished; best furniture for sale on easy terms; rent moderate. Inquire office 23, No. 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—340 CENTRE-ST., NEW 6-room flat, $30; also 336 Centre-st., 6-room flat, $30. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, BRICK cottage, to party without children; rent $25. 699 Larrabee-st.

TO RENT—THOSE UNRIVALED flats in Hotel Saint Benedict, cor. Chicago-av. and Cass-st., at low prices. CASSELLA, 254 LaSalle street; if party did not want both; satisfactory terms will be given responsible parties. For further information address the Journal, Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A TENroom house; seven rooms paying $35; rent $20 per month; South Side; sickness and inability to care for it cause of selling; beautifully furnished; price, $1,100, part down, balance monthly. Address for five days N 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY AND FANcy store, in every variety; first-class location; old stand, and No. 1 reputation. O 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK—WE are doing the best business on Blue Island-av.; am going into an entirely new business; this is the only cause of selling. O 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY AND MUsic stock, including cigars, tobacco, and fancy articles; good trade and reputation. O 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A CIgar-stand, $1,200 cash; profits $300 monthly. J. H. MORGAN, 14 State-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A WAGON SHOP. 344 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DISSOlution, a choice stock of gents' furnishing goods entirely new; must be sold at once; for only thirty days; first cost of stock and fixtures about $5,000. Call and investigate; will be sold at once. 251 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES in suburban town near Chicago; doing best business; old established concern; cl

6 Per Cent Free of Taxes.

Chicago 6 per cent Car Trust Certificates mature in from six to sixty months. They are, 1st, the direct obligation of a strong railroad company; 2d, the cars themselves are held in trust until final payment is made. We offer a limited amount at par and interest.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
Bankers, 100 Washington-st.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

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Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

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THE PRACTICE OF WHEAT "PLUGGING."

[Kansas City *Journal*.]—"The wheat pluggers are about as plenty as the men who always get the best fruit on top of the box, the best hay on the outside of the load, and so on. You see, we spend millions of dollars every year to convert the heathen in foreign lands, while the heathen at home are cheating their neighbors out of their boots. The word plug has reference to a way dishonest countrymen have of cheating grain shippers. They load the bottom of a car with chaff or bran or low-grade grain, and put good grain on top of it, and, as it is sold by sample when it reaches its destination and the receiver discovers the cheat, the shipper has to make good the loss."

"Is there very much of this plugging done?"

"It is still very common, but not nearly so much as it used to be. There is never a man smart enough to invent a trick but there is another one sharp enough to detect it. We drop 'onto' all their little games. And there are dozens, yes, hundreds of country shippers now who can't imagine how we inspectors see the bottom of a car without unloading it."

"Well, it is somewhat mysterious; how is it?"

"You see this," said the dealer, unlocking a charm from his waistcoat; "it is the finest instrument made in miniature. By forcing it this down through a car of grain and then drawing out the piston we have a vacuum into which, through holes in the side, the grain falls. This gives a sample of the grain in every inch of the car to the bottom."

"And yet there are still people who will put bad grain on the bottom?"

"Yes, but the commonality is growing less. You see our orders are when we discover a plugged car to give it the lowest grade on our scale. That sickens them. Some time ago a man sent a car of grain to Duluth to ship it to Europe. I found it didn't grade so and so here. Upon inspection I found, perhaps, two wagon-loads of damaged wheat spread over the car about a foot from the top, so it was sent to St. Louis. I suspected it, and a short time after I heard from the shipper. He said it was loaded just as I said it was, but he thought he would run the risk of its passing here or St. Louis."

"Do you ever find some of the other plans used to deceive the alert inspector?"

"Well, they will put damaged grain all around the edge, for instance, and put little layers here and there through the car. There is a chance of distributing a wagon-load of bad wheat through a car so that the inspector misses it, and, like the men above, they run the risk."

"What is the best trick, in your opinion, you ever discovered?"

"About the cutest thing I have seen, I believe, was this: Eastern shippers would fill sacks with bad wheat and distribute them about a car, standing them on the mouth of the sack, and fill up the car. When they got the sacks covered they would then pull them out, leaving the bad wheat standing in a column just the size of the sack. You know an inspector might probe all day with his gage without touching one of those pillars."

"Do you hope to break up the practice in time?"

"We can hardly hope to do that altogether, but we can keep the evil at its minimum, which is about what we are doing now."

BIG FISHES IN FLORIDA WATERS.

[*Florida Herald*.]—Mr. Peter Gardner had quite a frolic yesterday afternoon at Mayport with a tarbon weighing 150 pounds. Its head measured twenty inches in length and two and a half inches across the eyes. Mr. Gardner states that he carried the small row boat through the water at a rapid rate until he was stranded on a sand bar, when a knife was applied to his shakably and he safely landed on the beach. The head of this monster fish is at the drug-store of Fries & Cox, where it may be seen by the curious. This is the second tarbon taken near the mouth of the river within the last two months.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Hibbard, Spencer, B. & Co., 2,504 boxes tin-plate; Phelps, Dodge & Co., 500 boxes tin-plate; Sidney Shepard & Co., 1,057 boxes tin-plate; Reid, Murdoch & Fischer, 2 cases merchandise; F. Medieser, 125 cases gin; Chapin & Goss, 150 barrels beer; J. S. Kirk & Co., 110 drums castile soap; A. M. Gordon, 4 cases household goods; to order, 15 cases merchandise. Collections, $14,486.97.

LAST DAY OF SUMMER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

White, and quiet, and dusky butterflies
Flit where the sun lies.
What eons of light are their little lives
That dread never drives!

O ye days of Summer—
Reaching as a lucesome ladder, built of
Ephemeral flow'rs,
Unto the beauteous, long-sought hights
Of Boundless Hours—
How have I climbed, and fallen again,
From your rounds of bloom—
Pink buds of May, lilies, and Autumn-bells—
To the Earth's cold gloom!

O last days of Summer,
Reck you that a shadow lengthens surely?
For sweet to the last
Are your sons of a blissful reigning,
Yet near—in the Past!
I dread, for the reality of living
Is so far unfoaned;
I may but climb and strive, 'neath the shadow—
Then faint to the ground!

O last days of Summer,
As flit these sheer-winged creatures mindless
In their brief homes,
I vainly pray, "Life, let me forget Death
Until he comes!"

C. A. ALLEN.

Dandruff is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine.

And it eradicates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Less Active, but Steady—Eastern Exchange Weaker.

Early Strength in Stocks, but Liberal Selling Caused Heaviness.

Less Doing in Produce Circles, but a Much Stronger Tone—Wheat Tame, with a Light Export Demand.

Corn Excited by Low Temperature and Renewed Fears of Frost—Provisions Advanced in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was moderately active yesterday. Currency orders were smaller, and there was only a fair miscellaneous demand for money at the current rates, 6@7 per cent, call loans being quoted on the street at 5.

The local bank clearings yesterday aggregated $8,300,000, being $200,000 less than Thursday.

Exchange on New York was quoted weak at 70@75c discount per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was quiet and easy at the range given below. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 482½ and 486, with actual rates at 482 and 485¼. English documentary at 479¼@479¾ for sixty days and 482¾@483 sight. Bankers' francs, 5 23¾ and 5 20. French documentary, 5 25¾@5 27½ and 5 25¼@5 25. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94¾ sight; do documentary, 93½ and 94½.

The local demand for bonds and other gilt-edge securities continues active. Board of Trade 5s sold lower on the Stock Exchange. Some parties wanted to realize on their holdings.

The Chicago banks in declining to receive the new postal notes on deposit merely leave the original receivers of these notes to make their own collections at the Post-Office. The banks are not disposed to denounce the notes, but for reasons given in yesterday's issue, and to save time and avoid trouble and loss, they do not wish to handle the orders.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners decided at Springfield yesterday to notify the railroad companies that they must comply with the law requiring them to open offices for the transfer of stock in this State by Oct. 1, or make themselves liable to a fine.

The healthy investment demand for stocks, a local house says, has almost altogether ceased, and the marking up of "cats and dogs" by cliques has become the chief feature of the trading. The morning advance was attributed to the covering of shorts and to manipulation. Louisville, Denver, and Wabash appeared to be foremost in the van yesterday, and this was looked upon as reason enough for a reaction in the afternoon, though the chilly wave from Manitoba had a strong influence in the direction of depression.

Denver was depressed by a rumor that the company would issue 10,000,000 bonds. This was subsequently denied by officials, and the stock rallied on the statement that a meeting would be held at Colorado Springs Oct. 6, when steps would be taken to reconstruct the concern.

A sharp and sudden advance in Wabash preferred is predicted.

Missouri Pacific's surplus for the quarter ending Sept. 30 is estimated at $620,000, making a profit of about 3.82 per cent on the capital stock.

Commissioner Fink is quoted as saying Louisville is likely to pay dividends in the near future.

The Western Union dividend is to be paid in the same manner as the last. This would mean by Gould, and would indicate that the Williams suit was not yet ended.

Omaha earnings the fourth week of August increased $13,000. Manitoba decreased $41,000. Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis August earnings were the largest ever recorded. Burlington earnings for July increased $200,000. Northwestern net earnings for the year were placed at $13,683,000, surplus $1,031,000. Northern Pacific earnings for the fourth week of August increased $134,000.

The *Daily Stockholder* finds that, irrespective of the land subsidies, the stock and funded debts of the Union, Central, and Southern Pacific Roads and the Northern Pacific system amount to $707,360,350. The three Northern lines have received from the United States grants of land aggregating 75,000,000 acres, the Southern road 6,000,000 acres from California, and is now begging the Government for several million more acres, Exclusive of the side roads and branches the main lines have a total length of 6,000 miles, constructed at a nominal cost of over $707,000,000 in money and about 80,000,000 acres of public domain. It is estimated that these roads at a whole should earn $42,400,000 annually above expenses in order to pay 6 per cent on the whole capitalization. The gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacifics last year, the latter including the Southern, were a little over $10,000 per mile of road operated. The total mileage of the three transcontinental systems, including leased lines and branches, being 7,350 miles, the gross aggregate traffic earnings at the above rate should exceed $78,-000,000. According to this figuring the Northern Pacific system must make an annual surplus over operating charges, expenses of management, repairs, etc., of $14,746,494, or nearly $5,000 per mile worked, in order to pay 6 per cent on its $245,774,700 stock.

The City of Portland, Ore., the western terminus of the Northern Pacific, contains about 35,000 people thoroughly imbued with the spirit of enterprise. It is expected that Portland will become another Kansas City.

On the Wine and Spirits Exchange, which is to be opened in New York Monday, the whole list of domestic and foreign wines is to be dealt in. The leading speculative article is expected to be whisky. The managers propose to introduce the mineral waters, bitters, ginger ale, and cherry juice, but these will not be listed on the call, which is wisely reserved for the more popular strong drinks. Louisville also talks of establishing a Whisky Exchange.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	103	South Park 5s	107
Con. Nat. Bank	100	W. Div. Ry. con. 5-20s	104½
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	175	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	102½
†International Bank	102	W. Div. Ry. con. 6s	106½
†Mer. Loan & Trust Co.	130	Minn. State 6s, 1912	99
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	Mut. L. Ins. Co. 6s, 1912	83½
Chicago City Ry. 10s	105½	Chicago Gas Trust 5s	75
Chi. City 7s, 1890	112½	†C. & C. C. & D. Co. con. 6s	91
Chi. City 6s, 1901	110	do pfd	75
Chi. City 5s, 1901	102½	†Chamber of Com.	75
Chi. City 5-6s, 1902	98	Chicago City Ry.	237½
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 6s	104½	Chicago Gas Trust	75
†Cook County 7s, 1885	104½	†Inter-State Ind. Ex.	50
†Cook County 7s, 1892	117½	North Chi. City Ry.	230
Cook County 6s, 1893	109½	South Chi. City Ry.	135
Cook County 6½s, 1903	108½	Union Iron & Steel Co.	6
†Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	106½	West Div. City Ry.	375
N. C. Cy. Ry. 1 mtg 6s	100½	†Postal Tel. Co.	74½
N. C. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	104½		

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 C & N W S F 8s	102½
1000 Bd of Trade 5s	105½
1000 do	105½
3000 do	105½
1000 C M & St P—D D 8s	102½
1000 C M & St P 1 M 7s	120½
1000 B A T & S F 6s	84½
2000 Postal Tel Co 5s	73

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The stock market was very active and buoyant during the forenoon, and when prices were at the highest point of the forenoon, about 11:30, they were from ½@2¾ higher than the closing figures of yesterday, and also the highest point reached in all stocks for nearly a month. Notwithstanding that the extreme advance was not fully maintained, the net result of the trading up to 12:30 o'clock was an advance of ¼@2¾, the latter on Denver, with 1¾ on Canada Pacific, and ¼@¾ on other active stocks. There were also some important advances in stocks not recently traded in to any considerable extent, viz.: Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, 3; Lake Erie & Western, 1¾; Colorado Coal, 1; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 1; and Manitoba, 1. The market opened strong and higher for everything, and in the first half-hour advanced ½@¾, the latter on Oregon & Transcontinental to 69¾. In the next half-hour there was a decline of ¼@1 per cent, the latter also on Oregon & Transcontinental. From this decline there was a general upward turn again to the highest prices about 11:30, after which there was less activity, and prices gradually declined to figures stated. In the hour and a half between 12:30 and 2 o'clock there was less activity than in the forenoon. There were some pretty wide fluctuations, but the net result of the afternoon was a lower range of prices at 2 o'clock a fraction below those at 12:30. At first prices advanced ¼@¾, the latter on Wabash common, to 25½; then there was a decline of ¼@1¼, the latter also on Wabash common. From this decline there was a recovery of ¼@¾, a part of which was lost by 2 o'clock. The features of the hour and a half were Wabash, Denver, and Lackawanna, in which there were the widest fluctuations, which, however, resulted in but little change in their prices at the end of the hour and a half. In the closing hour the stock market was at first quite firm, but about 2:15 began to decline, and continued to do so until the close. The general decline in the hour was ¼@¾, the latter on Denver, with other declines as follows: Louisville & Nashville, 1; Northern Pacific common, 1; Oregon & Transcontinental, 1; Burlington & Quincy, 1¼; Wabash preferred, 1; the common, ½; Reading, ¾; Central Pacific, ½; Northern Pacific preferred, ½; Northwestern, ½; Missouri Pacific, ½; and Lackawanna, ½@3¾. The decline in the last hour today leaves the general range of prices ½@1½ lower than at the close last night, and though there are some exceptions to the general decline the only one which still shows much advance over last evening is Denver, 1¾ higher, while all other advances are only fractional. In the final dealings the market was weak, and Rock Island sold at ¼ and 123, against 124¼ earlier in the day. It is well understood that the market today disappointed the expectations of the so-called "leaders" on the bull side. They, as well as the bears, naturally expected a reaction from the advance of yesterday, as the result of the realizing of profits. Many of them sold long stocks on that expectation, and there was also some increase of the short interest for the same reason. Contrary to the expectation the market, though lower at the close, was higher in the forenoon, and this caused the countermanding of some orders, too heavy for parties who, though they believed that the general course of prices will be upward, think it has gone up too rapidly in the last few days to continue at that pace. There is a strong undertone to the market and a moderate volume of good buying for investment, but this only furnishes the basis for a gradual rise, while the speculative element, which buys and sells from day to day and hour to hour, causes the violent fluctuations, which are more likely to increase as the volume of speculation increases.

The *Herald's* money article says: The stock market opened with a boom, higher prices being made for the whole list. As usual, the bulls overdid the business, and consequently lower prices followed. About noon selling to realize profits was very apparent, and many bulls that have been kept upon short commons for weeks, or even months, past were only too eager to convert their profits, which existed on paper, into absolute cash. The expression "too eager" is used advisedly for the whole outlook, commercial and financial, favors better prices to come. Although there was a large business done, some sharp fluctuations were made, and a good deal of discussion prevailing as to whether the bull movement was a senson-pure one or not, no particular attempt was made to influence prices either one way or the other. Prices went up because of a large covering of shorts and a considerable buying by outside parties; they went down because there was a desire to realize profits made on paper, but not as yet gathered in as cash. Assured of their cash profits, the bulls are likely to be more venturesome than ever after a day's or two and again buy into a market which shows so many indications of a further advance. Taking the day through, it is to be acknowledged that the market, though wide-awake in the morning, grew sleepy about midday, and, so far as any advance was concerned, was snoring at the end. The somnolence of the day's market was attributed to the fact that it was stated that there was next to nothing of outside news to keep it awake. Denver jumped up some three points on reports that there was to be a change in the directory, and that Mr. Develyn had been induced to take the Presidency. Louisville & Nashville made a further advance upon the large earnings which the road is known to be making, and the general belief that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage will shortly enter into the directory. This Gould the Sage interest would, of course, mean a harmonizing of all the Southwestern system of railroads and an amicable pulling together for the general good. The Vanderbilts proper sharply advanced at the opening. Some people said that as William was the buyer, others said that Gould, with a wild notion of eventually controlling the property, was at the bottom of the demands. Aprropos of Central & Hudson it is to be noted that the bonds of its rival, the West Shore Road, considerably stiffened up today. Upon a very limited demand the price rose to 75. Parties who think they know say that a very large short interest exists in these bonds. They say that they have been sold short to the extent of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. They also say that the earnings of the road to the extent that it is going are surpassing all expectations. Some knowledge of these facts by inside parties possibly accounts for the increased demand and higher figures which are being made for Ontario & Western. The bulls had a languid closing to the market. The bulls called it a natural reaction; the bears called it weakness. Most people were disposed to bet on the bulls.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sat.	Sep. 6
Alt. & T. H.	300	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61	
do pfd	100	98¾	98¾	98¾			
Canada Pacific	13,700	53½	55¾	53½	55¾	53½	
Canada So.	4,850	56½	58¾	56½	58¾	56½	
Central Pacific	7,750	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	69¾	
C., B. & Q.	3,040	122½	124¾	122½	124¾	122½	
C., C., C. & I.	730	66	66				
Ches. & O.	200	17	17¾	17	17¾	17	
do 1st pfd	300	29	29¾	29	29¾	29	
Denver & Rio G.	47,550	33¾	37	33¾	37	33¾	
Del. & Hudson	200	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	106	
D., L. & W.	1,000	125	125	125	125	125	
Erie	16,375	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	32¾	
do pfd	200	78¾	78	78	78	78	
E. Tenn. & Ga.	200	8	8	8	8	8	
do pfd	700	16	16	16	16	16	
L. S. & M. S.	1,700	107	107	106¾	106¾	107	
Illinois Central	410	130	130	130	130	127½	
Jersey Central	6,800	83¾	83	82	83	82	
Kansas & Texas	5,850	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	25¾	
L. E. & West	850	24½	25¾	24½	25¾	24½	
Lake Shore	22,705	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	104¾	
Long Island	125	70	70	70	70	70	
Louis. & Nash.	26,100	53¾	54¾	51¾	52	53¾	
Manhattan	1,550	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Mem. & Char.	600	39	39	39	39	39	
Metropolitan El.					99	99	
Mich. Central	4,100	89¼	89¾	89	89¾	89¼	
L. S. & M. S.	700	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	
Minn. & St. L.	600	25	24	24	24¾	23	
do pfd	200	55	55	55	55	54	
Missouri Pacific	11,300	102	102¾	101¾	102¾	101¾	
N. Y. Central	16,225	119¾	119¾	117¾	117¾	119¾	
N. Y., C. & St. L.	400	19	19	19	19	19	
do 2d pfd	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Nor. & W. pfd	200	37	37	37	37	36¾	
Northern Pacific	18,600	54¾	55¾	53¾	55¾	54¾	
do pfd	21,451	77¾	78¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	
Northwestern	10,150	129¾	132	129¾	132	129¾	
do pfd	350	150½	151½	150½	151½	150½	
Ohio Cent.	4,400	4¾	4¾	4	4	4¾	
Ohio & Miss.	1,600	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Ont. & Western	6,617	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾	
O. Ry. & N. Co.	800	132	132	132	132	132	
O. Trans-Con.	40,610	69¾	69¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	
Pacific Mail	9,800	34¾	34¾	34	34	34¾	
P. C. & Co.	200	130½	130½	130½	130½	130	
Peoria D. & E.	300	14¾	14	14¾	14	14	
Pullman	15,600	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	
Rich. & D. Term.	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Rich. & Pitts.	2,625	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Rock Island	1,300	124	124	123	123	124¼	
St. L. & S. F.	200	29	29	29	29	27¾	
do pfd	200	70	70	70	70	70	
St. Paul	33,750	109¾	109¾	108¾	108¾	109¾	
do pfd	1,100	127¾	127¾	121¾	122½	127¾	
St. Paul & O.	1,200	44	44	43	44	44	
do pfd	1,900	104¾	104	104	104	104¾	
St. P., M. & M.	2,500	110¾	110	110¾	110¾	107¾	
Texas Pacific	1,200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Union Pacific	22,931	56¾	56¾	54¾	54¾	56¾	
Wabash	11,900	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾	25¾	
do pfd	9,625	50	50	49¾	49¾	50	
Western Union	14,055	81¼	81	80¼	81	81¼	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	133	Fargo	116
American	9	United States	57

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

2s	100½	St. P. & S. C. 1st	113¼
4½s	112½	Tenn. new 3s	74½
4s	119¾	Texas Pacific R. G.	78¼
Pacific 6s of '95	123½	Union Pac. 1st	119¾
Central Pacific 1st	111¾	Union Pac. L. G.	105¾
Erie 2d (asked)	95	Union Pac. S. F.	114½
L. W. (offered)	101		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con.	65¼	Tenn. 6s new	36
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia 6s	36
do J. & J.	101	Virginia 6s, new	36
Tenn. 6s	37	Virginia defd	3

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$10000 U S 4s coup	119½	$1000 N Y W S & B 1st 5s	74¾
1000 A & P Inc	27¾	2000 do	74¾
1000 do	28	2000 do	74¾
2000 do	28	2000 do	74¾
2000 do	28¼	2000 do	74¾
2000 do	28¼	2000 do	74¾
2000 do	28¼	2000 do	74¾
1000 C B & Q new 5s	97½	2000 N Y C & St L 1st	103¾
1000 do	97½	2000 N P 1st coup	103¾
1000 C B & Q new 6s	97½	1000 do	103¾
1000 do	97½	2000 do	104¼
1000 Can So 1st	97	2000 do	104¼
1000 C P 1st	111¾	4000 do	104¼
5000 C & O 1st 6s	109	4000 N J C con assid	112
2000 C Ha P M 1st	113½	5000 Ore Trans 1st	69¾
3000 D & H G W 1st	84	10000 O & R N 1st	107
6000 do	84¾	2000 R W & O Rr 5s	67
10000 do	84¾	2000 R & D 1 Mas 6s	97
8000 do	85	3000 S P & S C 1st	115¼
1000 East Tenn inc	28½	2000 St L I M C 1st	105½
1000 I B & W inc	30	1000 do	105¾
2000 Ind coupons	30	4000 do	105¾
1000 K P 1st cons	99	1000 St L S F 2d class B	93
5000 L & N 1st consol	104	2000 St P M & M 1st 6s	110½
2000 L N A & C 1st	99	2000 Tol & Wab 1st	105
7000 M & S P 1st L Dv	117¾	10000 Tex Pac inc 1 s	55¾
4000 M & S P 1 & D	119¾	2000 Un Pac 1st	119¾
5000 M K & T con 7s	105½	27000 do 1st Rio	78¾
2000 Metn 1st	89¾	4000 do	79
1000 Mo Pac 3d	102	2000 do	79
11000 Mo Pac 3d	117	1000 Wabash gen 6s	67

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

$1000 A & P W Div 1st	97	$1000 N Y C 6s	103¾
15000 do income	29	3000 N Y W S & B 1st	74¾
2000 do	29¼	2000 do	74¾
1000 do	29¼	2000 N O & T 1st 6s	103
3000 B, C. R. & N. 1st	99	2000 O. S. L 5s	97¼
2000 Can. South. 1st	85¾	10000 O. & T. 1st	107
1000 E. H. & Nor. 1st	98	1000 Tex Pac inc. L 2	99¾
5000 G B W & S P inc	23¾	16000 do	57
8000 I. B. W. incons	46	1000 do Rio	78¾
1000 L. & N. 1st Nash	97	2000 Sav. & Ch. 1st	103
6000 M. K. & T. gen 6s	82	2000 Wab. gen 6s	67
1000 Mich. So. & L.	109¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

$5000 A. & P. incom	26¾	$2000 N Y W S & B 1st	74¾
2000 Can. So. 1st, std	85	2000 do	74¾
15000 C. B. & Q. deb. 5s	91½	12000 N W L. 7s coup	119
1000 do	91¾	1000 N J C 1st con 6s	112¾
10000 do	92	10000 do	113
1000 do	92¼	10000 No. Pac. 1st coup	104¾
2000 C. B. & Q. 4 M. 1st	113	1000 O. S. L. 5s	97¼
10000 D & R G 1st con	83½	1000 O. & T. 1st	107
1000 D. & R. G. 1st rec. '94	102¾	1000 do	107
10000 East. Tenn. inc	29¾	2000 R. & P. incom	40
4000 do	30	4000 St. L. & I. M. 2d	101
5000 Ev. & T. H. 1st	109	2000 St. P. & S. C. incom	87
1000 M. C. 5s	103½	10000 do	65
10000 M & S P 1st W & M	103	220.0 T. P. inc. 1 s	57
10000 M. K. & T. 2d	70	5000 T. P. Rio	79
11000 Met 1st	99	16000 Wab. gen 6s	68¾
1000 Mut. Un. Tel. 6s	83		

New York, Sept. 7.—Money in good supply at 2@3½; closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet at 481½; do demand, 485¼.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,552,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The local money market is active at 5@6 per cent for business paper, but money is in plentiful supply. At the clearing-house today not all the money offered could be loaned at 3 per cent. New York funds sold at 12½@75c per $1,000 discount. The gross exchanges were $8,508,917, and the balances $1,105,554. Sterling exchange steady at 485¼ and 482. The stock market opened strong, and for the day, were generally sustained during the day, although in some cases they receded a little before the close. Atchison opened at 42¾, advance of ¼, but receded to 42¼@42⅝, closing the improvement for the day ½; it closed steady at 84⅜ bid, 84¾ asked. Mexican Central advanced ⅜, to 14⅜; Mexican Central blocks No. 4 sold at 13, and Atlantic & Pacific blocks at 108. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 126½ to 127 and closed at 126¾ bid. Union Pacific advanced from 94¼ to 95¾. Flint & Pere Marquette advanced from 25 to 27@28½; do preferred was firm at 100. Detroit, Lansing & Northern preferred advanced 4 to 110; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis 3-16, to 14@15¾. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon declined ⅜, to 28¾. In the home roads Old Colony advanced ⅜, to 138; Boston & Maine 2¼, to 162. In bonds Mexican Central 7s advanced from 80 to 6@80¾; Sonora 1sts advanced ¼, to 101¾; Atlantic & Pacific 6s declined ¾, to 94¾. Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern were steady at 102¾. Denver Extension 4s advanced 2, to 81. Oregon Improvement 6s sold at 92¾; Oregon Short-Line 6s advanced ¾, to 97; Cedar Rapids & Missouri River 7s ¾, to 121; St. Joseph & Council Bluffs 7s 3, to 115; Wisconsin Central seconds 2, to 42; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Branch incomes advanced to 7. New York & New England 6s sold at 93. In telephone shares Bell advanced 3, to 226, but afterwards receded to 224; Mexican Central closed at 2½.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First Board.					
Atchison	100	85	85¼	85	85¼
Flint	400	27	27	27	27
Flint preferred	200	100	100	100	100
N. H. & N.	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Mex. Central	300	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
T. C. & St. L.	200	19	19	19	19
Union Pac.	200	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Bonanza mining	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Sonora mining	15	15	15	15	15
Second board.					
Bell Tel.	50	225	226	226	226
Atchison	100	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
Atchison	400	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Flint	200	27	27	27	27
Mex. Cent.	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
T. C. & St. L.	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Union Pacific	300	95	95	95	95
Bonanza mining	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Catalpa Mining	100	40	40	40	40
Quincy Mining	10	40	40	40	40

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 Mex Central 7s	80¼	1000 O. R. & N. 6s	71
1000 do	80¾	2000 N. Y. & N. E. 6s	93
20000 do	81	1000 O. & S. L. 6s	97

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Den Ex 6s	86	5000 T. D. & B. 8s	7
3000 Sonora 7s	101¼	15000 Mex Cen 7s	69¾
3000 Wis 2d	42		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The stock market opened strong today at a sharp advance on the closing prices of yesterday. The rapidity of the early advance made the bears believe that it was a movement of the bulls preparatory to selling, and the bears hastened to forestall any such intention by freely putting out their short contracts. The avalanche of bearish stock thus precipitated gave an uncertain appearance to the 1st and forced downward fluctuations. There were many rumors that the trunk-line meeting would break up in a row, which helped to demoralize the bull movement. In the afternoon there was a report that the bank statement tomorrow would show a considerable loss in reserve. The market closed weak. Pennsylvania Railroad was weak on the reported troubles among

...ized declined 6d. For the United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat rather dull. Corn in fair demand. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the last week, 81,000 centals, of which 32,000 were American. Pork dull at 61s 6d. Lard quiet at 42s 3d. Bacon—Long clear pressed at 37s; short clear, 37s 6d. Cheese, 52s 6d. Beef—Inferior to prime about 100s, and in the absence of No. 2 white no sale on lighter offerings; in the speculative line a brisk business reported in corn for October delivery, with otherwise only a moderate movement. Sales for early delivery included No. 2 regular inspection, afloat, and delivered, at 49½c. No. 2 mixed closed at 49¾c afloat and in elevator in lots at 49¾@49⅞c, closing at 49¾c bid; No. 2 white in store at 50c, closing at 50½c bid; No. 2 yellow on board, from store, 49¾c; No. 2 white, in store, closing at 49¾c bid in elevator. No. 2 futures: October, 49¾@49⅞c, closing at 49¾c bid; October delivery, 49¾@49⅞c, closing 49¾c bid; November, 49¾@49⅞c, closing 49¾c; December, 49¾c. Oats in fair demand for prompt delivery and fairly active for sale a bu, closing strong. Sales for early delivery included No. 1 white in elevator at 41c, closing at 41c bid; No. 2 white in store, closing 40½c bid, closing at 39¾c, and delivered nominal; No. 3 white, in elevator, 39½@39¾c, closing at 39c asked; No. 2, in elevator, 39½@39¾c, closing at 39¾c asked, and delivered at 39¾@39¾c. No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 39c bid, and 39¾c asked. No. 2 futures: September, 39¾@39¾c, closing at 39¾c asked; October, 39¾@39¾c, closing at 39¾c asked; November, 39¾@39¾c, closing at 39¾c bid; December, 39¾@39¾c, closing at 39c bid; May, 39c. Rye very quiet, but strong for prompt delivery and fairly active for sale a bu, closing strong. Sales for early delivery included No. 1 white in elevator at 41c, closing at 41c bid; No. 2 white,

SKETCHES.

How the Parson's First Love Prevailed Against His Plain Duty.

Death of "Monte Kate," a Noted Character on the Western Frontier.

Some Queer Matrimonial Customs Which Are Found Only in La Belle France.

Why Woman Has an Emotional Rather than an Intellectual Nature and Brain.

Maids Who Know the Secrets of Their Mistresses—Current Poetry and Humor.

One of the Church Militant.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

The great wide hall in the City of Lyndham, Tenn., was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the large audience sat as still as death itself, listening with a sort of breathless attention to the words which the old white-haired Bishop was speaking from the platform. Directly in front of him, indeed the entire lower floor, was filled with men—men with a certain sameness in their dress and actions, a similarity which one commun pursuit usually imparts to its followers, men who all together bent forward with a strange eagerness to catch the few words of the brief address. In the galleries were ranged other men, not so intently eager and without that professional badge which seemed to mark the watchers below, and scattered among them were brighter hued garments to mark where some one of the other sex leaned back to gaze with a kind of languid interest at the proceedings on the platform. It is a conference of Methodist ministers, and for the last five days they have been thus in session, and this the fifth and last has brought with it the appointments for the coming year. No wonder they looked on so earnestly, with a little shade of anxiety darkening each face as the long list of names were slowly called; no wonder one smiled at his wish being gratified and another sighed at receiving a new and harder field of labor. Slowly and in the trembling voice of age the white-haired Bishop read down the list:

John Tracy—Berwick Centre.
Philip Carboy—Mechanicsville.
Thomas Ruggles—Boone Street Church.
Amos Hart—North Burton.
Frederick Gordon—Three Forks.

And then a little breath of relief ran through the house, and a hard-featured man back by the door leaned over toward his neighbor and whispered softly, "You'll want all of your nerve now, Gordon," and as the man addressed nodded silently in reply a dozen of the delegates sitting near turned to look at him who had received the appointment to be most dreaded of all. The survey was evidently a satisfactory one, for after a single glance at the firm chin, thin lips, and rather daring eyes they turned away to resume their listening, expressing the general verdict in the muttered words, "He'll do." Meanwhile Gordon sat there, silently gazing straight ahead of him, in evident strict attention to the reading, but in reality busily reviewing everything he could recall regarding the disadvantages of Three Forks.

It was twenty miles from any railroad and at least half-way up the barren sides of Bald Mountain. It had already driven away two ministers of his church in succession. It had the reputation of being the headquarters of some very hard citizens, and was surrounded by a district principally inhabited by "moonshiners," who were in an almost constant warfare with the revenue officers, and as he ended this catalog of its vices the Rev. Frederick Gordon shut his white teeth closely together and vowed sternly to win his way there or not come back.

Then as the monotonous tone of the reader's voice ceased he arose with the others and followed quietly the stream of humanity out into the summer sunlight. In the outer entry, where the two streams from the lower floor and upper gallery came mingling together, and, with choked current, flowed between the wide doors, he felt a hand fall upon his arm as if to attract attention, and, partly turning, he looked down surprised into a pair of upturned eyes, bright as stars, half believing the touch upon his arm a mistake. The eyes drooped a little before his own and a flush sprang instantly into the girl's clear cheek, as she asked a little doubtfully:

"Are you not the Rev. Mr. Gordon?"

"Yes," he answered, "such is my name. Did you wish, then, to see me?"

"You go to Three Forks," she continued, speaking low enough, so that the others passing would not hear. "At least that was your appointment. I am Belle Cheswick, the organist of the church there—and—and I wouldn't go if I were you."

But the reverend gentleman had grasped one of her hands and was shaking it warmly regardless of the curious glances of lookers-on.

"If you are from Three Forks," he exclaimed gallantly, "it cannot be as bad as painted, and I shall most certainly go. Do you really think there will be trouble?" he asked more calmly, as they walked slowly down the street, keeping step with the others.

"Yes, I do," she answered soberly. "There must be. The last man the conference sent there was a sneak," and the girl's eyes flashed as she emphasized the word. "He gave information to the revenue men that caused considerable loss, and the men swear to prevent the next one from having the chance. I don't blame them," she added fiercely. "I'm a little of an outlaw myself."

"No more do I," he answered calmly, looking with considerable admiration at the girl's kindling cheeks. "They would never find me a sneak, I think, yet I must suffer for the wrong-doing of others. Nevertheless, I feel that I must go. It has been made my duty, and—well, really, Miss Cheswick, I don't particularly object to the dangerous part of my work after all," and the reverend gentleman smiled. His companion did not look up, but any one seeing his firm lips, cool gray eyes, close-cut hair, and erect muscular figure might have in reason arrived at the same conclusion.

Frederick Gordon was a good minister and one devoted to his calling, but with it all he remained considerable of a man, and a young one, with some enthusiasms and more blood than water in his veins. In his education the body had kept pace with the brain. His face was not altogether unknown in athletic circles. It bent over No. 4 in the college boat when the blue scored a notable victory. It looked out from behind the bars of the catcher's mask of the university nine for at least two seasons, and was not far behind when Jimmie Nelson won the race over the Holly meadows and killed his mount at the finish. Bearing these in mind it is scarcely to be wondered at that the owner looked forward to the contest to be fought out on Bald Mountain with as great an anticipation of pleasure as of fear.

"I am sorry," she said to him, after quite a pause, "I thought I might prevail on you not to go into trouble, but I see it is useless."

"Yes, quite useless," he replied. "I must fight it out myself. It must be a very pleasant kind of congregation waiting for me—quieting to the nerves and all that," with a smile. "If it is all arranged beforehand, Miss Cheswick, they must have a leader. May tell me the name of this gallant Captain of banditti?"

As he asked the question lightly, looking down at his companion, the red blood rushed to her face.

"True, they have a leader," she said passionately, "and he is my father."

"Sincerely I beg your pardon," he cried, taking her hand; "the question was a foolish one, but I go to Bald Mountain on the stage with you tomorrow." Then more calmly, "Let us hope for the best. I can only go, whatever the ending is," and then, hat in hand, he stood silently watching her move slowly down the sunny street until she disappeared in the crowd of people.

The Rev. Frederick Gordon was on time at the little stage-office the next morning, and possibly the fact of pleasant companionship had much to do with his promptness. Anyway, a little before the hour he appeared, wrapped up carefully in a greatcoat so as to securely keep out the frost and rather chilly mountain air, and bearing in one hand a small valise which contained a large proportion of his earthly possessions.

The stage stood ready for its passengers, and was an old-fashioned and somewhat dilapidated vehicle, no better or more modern vehicle being considered necessary for the connection of Bald Mountain with the outside and more civilized world.

The inclemency of the weather had prevented the sale of outside seats upon this trip, and, consequently, those inside did not lack for occupants. Miss Cheswick, in a neat traveling dress of gray, sat with her back to the horses, and Gordon managed to secure, much to his own satisfaction, a seat beside her, and to be received with a smile of welcome. Two women, one quite large, the other quite small, and both exceedingly dirty, occupied the rear seat. In the middle rested a typical "poor white," not uncommon in that region, whose wo-begone face told the story of his life, and whose dejected figure clung to the swinging strap with a despairing grip.

Thus they jogged along, the parson and his companion carrying on a conversation in low tones and the others staring straight at them without a word; jogged along for two hours, until a station was reached where the horses were changed, when they all alighted for a short resting-spell.

"I am afraid, sir, that the driver has been drinking too much," the girl said, as that individual issued just then from the barroom and endeavored, with doubtful success, to make a straight line for the box.

"He does seem a little unsteady," answered Gordon, watching his movements closely.

"Yer needn't be afeerd, mum," remarked the poor white, lazily. "Jim Skaggs drives better drunk nor sober. He'll fetch yer raound all right, I reckon."

Friend Skaggs did certainly start off all right, though a little uncertain as to keeping his seat, but he seemed to grow a little bit drunker with every step he took. It is possible he carried with him a private bottle for use in such emergencies. Anyway, the liquor was warming him up rapidly and bringing forth all the recklessness of his nature. The whip began to crack more frequently in the air, he commenced a song only to end it with a burst of profanity at his team, and when they finally reached the long grade that led to the Forks, instead of putting on his brake, as was customary, he struck his horses again and started them down unchecked, much to his own gratification as well as to the fear of the passengers cooped up inside and expecting an accident with every plunge of the coach. Aroused by the rough jolting from a pleasant and rather personal conversation with his fair seat-mate, the Rev. Gordon thrust his head and shoulders out of the window nearest him to see what was the matter, and was decidedly startled at the prospect for a wrecked coach. On one side was a wall of rocks, and on the other a drop to the river, and down the steep grade the team was going at a gallop, with the drunken driver swaying back and forth and shouting at his horses. The reverend gentleman's face grew a little white as he looked ahead. Under him, and within reach, was the foot-rest of the heavy brake, and, leaning out as far as possible, he hurled it forward and pushed with all his strength. The wheels began to grate, and, exerting himself even more, every muscle brought into play, the strain told, and slowly the speed of their descent slackened. But now, unnoticed, came a new danger. The driver, swaying so unsafely in the seat above, just drunk enough to feel his importance and be ugly, noticing the change in the coach's motion, looked down from his perch for the cause.

"Let go that brake!" he cried savagely. Gordon, leaning far out the window, his hands hard down on the brake and his eyes fastened on the steep, rocky road ahead, paid no attention to the rough command, possibly never even heard it. Skaggs yelled again:

"Who's a runnin' this coach. Let go that brake or I'll make ye!"

Again there was no response to the threat from the divine, whose whole thought was given to stopping the wheels. The driver, with one terrible oath, grasped the hand-rail to steady himself, and swinging his heavy whip in the air brought it down on the parson's broad back with a sharp crack. Once more did the lash fall with full force upon the bowed figure; then the heavy brake swung back suddenly, the hands which had held it grasped the rail on top, and Gordon swung himself up until his feet rested on the lower sash. Then he straightened up. Twice Skaggs struck him, and then the next instant that individual was grasped by a hand like iron and flung backward over the wheel into the road. To climb up into the empty seat, grasp the reins, and halt the plunging team was but the work of a moment. As it stopped, those inside, only half understanding what had occurred, sprang hastily out.

"Can you drive?" Gordon asked calmly of the sallow party who had occupied the middle seat.

"Wal, yes, kinder middlin', stranger," and he began to climb over the wheel.

"Do you know the road?" relinquishing the lines.

"I reckon I dew. Anyhow, I've bin over it enough." Then, glancing about as if just discovering something wrong, he leaned over and whispered, "Whar's Jim?"

The parson pointed back up the long hill where in the distance the former driver was staggering along and wildly gesticulating for the stage to wait.

"Drive on," he said shortly. "It will do Jim's system lots of good to walk."

"I reckon yer right, pardner," said the new recruit, starting up the team. "Jim be a powerful walker at times."

It would be a great pleasure to chronicle the remainder of that mountain ride, its scenery and its memory, but it would after all be only the sleeping of two old women and the rather commonplace conversation carried on between a very pretty young lady and a rather susceptible young gentleman, a species of talk, as every one understands, in which, while the words may mean but little or they may mean a great deal, and eyes dare more than lips. A talk, in this case at least, which left them feeling wonderfully well acquainted with each other and made them oblivious to the fact that while one was a minister at the bottom of the ladder, the other, in spite of dark eyes and pleasant ways, was the daughter of one of the most desperate moonshiners in all the mountains of East Tennessee, and, as she had expressed it, "a little of an outlaw herself."

So they journeyed on over the rough road to its ending. On the ample porch of the Three Forks House a motley crowd was gathered as they alighted, a crowd that jeered at the poor volunteer driver, that smiled with generous recognition as it greeted the girl and glanced at the black frock of the parson with a look savoring of disdain. Belle Cheswick allowed her eyes to range along the row of faces with a growing feeling of disappointment. The face she wished for was absent.

"Are any of our folks here, Mr. Mott?" she finally asked of a man who was leaning carelessly up against the front door.

"Ain't seen none of 'em, Miss Belle. I reckon they're mighty busy on the farm 'bout now," he replied slowly, with a sly wink at the man next him. "Shall I hitch nup 'Old Ned' fer yer?"

"Oh, no, indeed. I'd much rather walk," she replied quickly, and turning to her companion of the afternoon, added, "I will say good-by to you, for I presume you will stop here."

"If you will permit," he answered, after taking the proffered hand, "I will walk at least part way with you. It will make a pleasant ending to the ride," and, as she bowed an answer, they turned and strolled away together, out on the narrow rocky road that in a winding way led up toward the blue-capped summit far above them. The road was a pleasant one, lying yellow in the sunlight, shaded here and there by trees, which seemed to find roots in the very stones.

"How fresh all things look up here," he ventured finally to break the silence. "I wonder do the people dwelling here enjoy them or is that a blessing reserved for strangers?"

"Indeed they do enjoy them always in their way," was the reply. "Do you not know that mountaineers, more perhaps than any other people, are attached to their homes? Have you so soon forgotten how hard they fought for them during the War? Why this very mountain itself was a continual battle-ground for years."

"Perhaps the fight is not over even yet," he said, carelessly.

"You come nearer truth than you think," with a frown. "It is not over. You do not believe me? Then look up a little to the right, just under the stump of that old broken tree. Do you see anything?"

Gordon shaded his eyes from the blinding sun and looked earnestly in the direction she had pointed out.

"I certainly do see something," he answered, finally; "but what, I can scarcely distinguish. It looks like a man leaning upon something."

"It is a man," she cried, a little proudly, "standing where he can see twenty miles down the valley, and that thing he seems leaning upon is a gun, one shot from which would put all of Bald Mountain under arms. What do you think of us now?" There was nothing but pride and defiance in the girl's words, but in her eyes Gordon read a world of pleading for his judgment, and he answered thoughtfully:

"That I have never understood your people, and perhaps never shall."

For a moment they were silent; then she said so low as scarcely to reach him: "I only wish you had not come."

"And I am very glad I did," was the reply.

"And why?" she questioned.

"To have met you would have been enough, I think," and her eyes sank to the yellow road, but the flush on her cheeks answered him.

It was very nearly dark when the new minister of Three Forks returned to the hotel, and after a hasty supper sought the seclusion of his room. It was two hours later when a cavalcade of horsemen dashed down from the mountain and drew up before the house. They entered the little office, without ceremony and roughly demanded to be shown the preacher. The host was nervous and full of fears for his guest's safety.

"Now, Tim," he said pleadingly to the speaker, "give the fellar some kind of a show, can't ye? He seems to be a pretty decent kind of a chap this time."

"Give him a show!" echoed the man, "why, bless ye, old man, we be'ant goin' to hurt his precious hide. The boys just want ter thank him fer lickin' that drunken Skaggs, that's all. Trot him out Mott!"

At the hurried request of the landlord Gordon came down into the office feeling decidedly nervous, but endeavoring to appear perfectly calm. The men drew back a little as he entered and left the one who had previously acted as spokesman standing alone in the centre of the floor. This person was a tall, awkward but strong-featured man of at least 60 years, bearing about his person marks of hardship and a certain consciousness of inherent command. Taking off his slouch hat he ran his fingers through a shock of gray hair and said solemnly:

"Parson, we've reckoned as how you must be a pretty squar' sort of chap." The listener bowed wonderingly at the compliment. "Ye see the last of your breed what was here kinder played it with the boys, and so they was sorter lyin' for the next ones that cum along ter git even. They met up to my house on old Baldy, and then I giv' 'em the story about yer stopping the stage an' lickin' Jim Skaggs, and I told 'em as how you was goin' to stay right here, providin' ye wanted ter, and then the boys sorter chimed in with me, as they ge nerally does when old Tim Cheswick sez so." The speaker paused again, and Gordon bent his head, trying to understand how that pleasant-faced, delicate girl could be the daughter of this rough old man, and then looked at him with more interest in his eyes because of the very strange association.

"An' then," continued the orator, slowly, "we thought that bein' as how you'd heard of our threats and such like, we'd just come down here tonight and sot your mind easy like. So parson, will ye licker?"

Gordon politely begged to be excused, and Cheswick went on as if never interrupted.

"All right, pardner, stick ter yer colors; I like ter see a man do that always and no harm done, but if you'll kindly excuse us, we will," and at the word the entire company charged the bar with considerable enthusiasm. When, much later that night, they finally parted from each other, Frederick Gordon felt that he had succeeded in making some personal friends among the rough men who defended Bald Mountain, and he sank to sleep more hopeful for the future.

But why should I make a short tale long in its telling? Sunday after Sunday passed away and on them all in succession the little church in the valley gathered its small congregation together into closer and growing communion. The weeks glided imperceptibly into months and the circle of the minister's friendship seemed to widen with the sun's. The organist, whose bright eyes and sweet voice aided so much, was not forgotten for the others who came later, and many a sunny afternoon did she accompany the long walks up the winding road, and in them Gordon not only learned to read his heart aright, but to forget her surroundings and to see his future in her every word and deed, and paint it the brighter by every flush that brightened her clear cheeks. There the word of love was spoken in the twilight of the hills, and the two lives blended in their hopes and fears into one current of love eternal. All this time, through the hot summer and into the crimson autumn, the valley rested in the quietness of peace; there came up the mountain side no rumors of projected raids, and, lulled into a fancied security, the men who thrived by illicit trade grew careless and composed.

Thus it was when one afternoon late in the fall Gordon climbed slowly up that road alone which led by the Cheswick cottage. He went forward with slow steps and with a heart made heavy by foreboding, for he knew well that old Tim Cheswick had never fully trusted him, had always despised his profession and ranked it lower even than his own precarious mode of life, and yet he now goes to ask of him the greatest gift of all—the one thing left the old man—his daughter. The dark, weather-beaten house looked doubly lonesome and neglected that day, standing there among the rocks, and with old Tim himself, to perfect the picture, leaning against its outer door and lazily smoking a pipe. A cur dog beside him barks savagely as the intruder advances up the path toward them. The master looks carelessly up and says sulkily:

"Good day, parson."

Gordon nodded in reply, and immediately intimated his desire for a private interview. With slight inflection of his massive shoulders and a questioning glance at him from under his shaggy eyebrows Cheswick led the way into the kitchen. The matter was soon concisely stated, and at the close, as the reverend gentleman paused doubtfully for the reply, Tim brought his great clenched hand down with a crash upon the table and exclaimed vehemently:

"Parson, I've always reckoned you a squar' man, but I want you to understand that my gal don't marry no preacher. You hear that! It's every word I've got to say, and if that be all yer want ye can go."

Gordon rose to his feet at the harsh words, with a flush of anger reddening each cheek, and for a moment the men stood there in the little low kitchen, looking with hot eyes into each other's faces. Then, with an effort, the feeling was conquered by a strong will, and the younger, without trusting himself to speak a word, turned to the open door, and never glancing back went out into the sunshine. As he stepped into the barren yard, destitute of care or flowers, he felt half in a dream and unconscious of surroundings, but in that moment his dull eyes saw something down the mountain that brought back all his faculties with a sudden shock. A moment he looked downward earnestly, and then sprang back into the room.

"The revenue officers!" he cried excitedly. "They will be here inside of five minutes. You must act quickly."

For once in his wild life old Tim Cheswick was completely taken off his guard, and Gordon was quick to see his condition of helplessness.

"Get into the bushes," he rald rapidly. "I will keep them back until you spread the alarm."

"Do you mean it, Parson?" Tim asked, scarcely crediting his own ears.

"Yes, every word. Come, move quick! It is for her sake and not yours."

"I understand that," Cheswick found time to retort, and then stooping low ran to the low bushes in whose close thickets he disappeared. Gordon, with a little sigh of pain, walked apparently unconcerned into the dooryard and waited for the swift-approaching end. In his heart for an instant there raged a fierce conflict between the demands of duty and love; but love proved the stronger and conquered. There was scarcely a sound as he waited; yet the man felt that Belle's eyes were upon him from some crevice in the old house, and that Cheswick speeding away would soon indeed call Bald Mountain again to arms. Then came the swift advance of the party below, first the sound of the horses' hoofs smiting the flinty rock, then a jingling of their accoutrements, and close following the body of horsemen, riding compactly together, swept around the edge of the high bank, and, turning into the little clearing, advanced straight toward the house.

"Hullo!" exclaimed the man riding ahead suddenly, reining in his horse as he caught sight of Gordon. "I say, stranger, where's old man Cheswick?"

"I cannot tell exactly," was the perfectly cool reply, for the reverend understood that the only thing he could hope to do was in gaining time.

"Well, where do you suppose he is?" thundered the man.

"Probably somewhere upon a section known in the atlases of this region as Bald Mountain," and the speaker looked the leader in the eye.

"See here, now," the latter said, "it don't pay to fool with us, you know. We are officers of the law, and we want Cheswick. Do you know where he is?"

"No, I do not," with emphasis. "When I saw him last he was going toward town."

"How long ago?" sweeping the valley with a hasty glance. "Come, speak quick, my man."

"I have no watch," Gordon said slowly, "but it was some time ago."

"Perhaps that's so, and perhaps it isn't," the officer said with a sneer. "I'll go through the old den anyhow for luck," and he tossed his bridle-rein to the man next him and swung down from the saddle.

The thought of Belle being questioned and possibly even roughly handled if they once entered the house fired Gordon's hot blood in an instant.

"No, you will not." The words exhibited no trace of anger, but the tone in which they were spoken meant business, and the minister's broad shoulders blocked the doorway.

"Well, who will prevent me?" the man questioned roughly.

"If possible I will. You have no authority whatever for entering this house. You say you are officers of the law—that is all I know about it. I tell you now that there is no one within save the women, and I have a right to expect that you will accept my word when I state, as I do now, that I am the minister regularly in charge of the church at Three Forks."

The leader looked, as he probably felt, incredulous, and there was a moment's painful pause. Then he laughed sneeringly.

"I'm too old a bird to be caught by such chaff," he said; "two of you men come here and hold this man." At the command they advanced together, and with the energy of despair Gordon struck out rapidly right and left, and his college training stood him in good stead, for one of the assailants went down, but the others closed in fiercely; there was an instant's breathless struggle, then he was flung bleeding and unconscious upon the ground and the men entered the door. Twenty minutes later they came out and, leaving him lying there like a dead man, rode hastily away down the mountain.

Gordon never knew how long he rested uncared for, but when he did finally come back again to life his head was resting upon Belle's lap, her soft hands were bathing his brow and her eyes bent lovingly above him, brightening as they met his own.

The sun was going down behind the mountain-side, and standing there before him, in the full, rich glow of its setting, was Tim Cheswick looking on, the light reddening his bronzed cheeks and playing in the shadows of his gray hair. He saw the opened eyes of the injured man wander inquiringly from the girl's face to his own, and in an awkward, uneasy fashion, peculiarly his own, endeavored to set all fears at rest.

"Yes, Parson, it's all right," he said hurriedly. "The officers thought they'd done fer you this time sure, and lit out right smart fer the valley; and—well, as the gal seems determined ter hav' ye, I reckon as how I'll have ter let her go." And the old man, whose voice trembled strangely at these last words, as if they were his own death warrant, turned back up the rocks and left the young folks alone. For a moment Gordon looked up into the dark eyes that bent over him so full of hope and joy.

"I will try, darling, to keep the old man's trust," he said simply, and the great round moon that rose so majestically as the sun went down shone over at least two hearts filled with happiness on the barren sides of Bald Mountain that night.

GEORGE R. PARRISH.

Monte Kate—Death of a Noted Border Character—Her Former Beauty and Generous Deeds.

[El Paso (Tex.) Letter.]—I have just come up from San Antoine over the Southern Pacific Road. At Lozier, a little station this side the Pecos River, we were detained several hours on account of a wreck ahead. The long ride had tired me, and I got out to "stretch my legs." The familiar sign "Lickers" caught my eye, and I entered the little tent over the door of which hung the above legend. An old frontier friend was the presiding genius, and his rude bar was supplied with a better quality of liquid refreshment than is usually found out here on the border. We were discoursing of the old times before the advent of the railroad when we were close contemporaries, or, vernacularly speaking, "solid partners," when a woman entered the saloon and reeled up to the bar. She leaned her elbows on the rail and leered up into my face. Suddenly something like a ray of recognition swept across her bloated face and lit up her bleared and bloodshot eyes.

"Howdy?" she cried, and extended a very dirty hand.

"You recollect Kate, don't you?" said the saloonkeeper.

"Course he does," replied the woman, sharply.

"Oh, yes, I added." I recollect you. How do you do, Kate?"

"Drunk! Give me dollar!"

I handed the creature the required coin and it poured from her hands into the till of the bar. She reeled out tightly clutching a bottle of "tarantula juice," and my friend observed:

"Kate's about reached the final lay-out. She's all broke up."

"Yes," I said, "and I recollect her when she had thousands, wore diamonds fit for a Princess, and counted her admirers by the hundreds."

"Whisky'll get the best of 'em!" was the sage rejoinder, and he continued the relation of a story which had been interrupted by the entrance of the woman. We were still deeply engaged in reminiscences when a man came in.

"Charlie," he said, speaking to my friend, "Monte Kate dropped dead a minute ago at the door of the section-house!"

"All aboard!" cried the conductor on the platform.

"I must go, Charlie," I said, darting to the door. "See that she's buried decently for old time's sake, and here's ten towards it!"

I dropped a bill into his hand, shook that member fraternally, and had just time enough left to catch on to the platform of the rear sleeper as the train rushed past. As we whirled by the section-house I noticed a little crowd about the door, bending over the poor woman's body, and so forcibly did the not unexpected death impress me that I have thought of nothing since but "Monte Kate" and her wild, gay, sin-laden life.

Everybody on the Southwestern frontier knew Monte Kate. She has prominently figured as a border character for the last twenty years. I never met any one who knew her real name or aught of her antecedents. I saw her for the first time in San Antonio during the summer of 1866. She was then the talk of the town—brilliant, witty, young, divinely beautiful, and possessed of an abundance of money, which was liberally supplied her by the countless friends the witchery of her smile had won to her side. She had just come in from one of her frontier posts, and was scattering her money right and left. She had sumptuous apartments at the best hotel, drank the choicest wines, ate the choicest viands, and drove about the Alamo City in a natty little phaeton drawn by a pair of metalesome "pied" ponies. I saw her every day for two weeks. One evening on the Military Plaza she passed me as I was strolling with a friend along the bonquet.

"A pretty woman," I observed.

"Yes," replied my friend, "that's Monte Kate. She's been here about three weeks on a regular spree. Yesterday the Sheriff attached her ponies and carriage for debt and she was forced to give up her apartments at the hotel. She has a friend out at one of the frontier posts, and she has sent for him to come to her relief. He has to do it every time she comes to the city. He'll be here tomorrow, pay her debts, and take her back with him. Next pay-day she'll make another big stake and come in here to spend it. She'll never let up till she's dead broke, and then she'll go back to her game and drink nothing until she's 'way ahead."

"She runs a game, then?"

"Yes, monte. That's how she got her name. She's the slickest dealer on the frontier."

The next morning I went down to the railroad depot to see a friend off. On the platform at the station was huddled a little group, a man, evidently a German, his sick wife, and three little children, the youngest a baby, who was crying piteously. They were on their way to New Braunfels and were out of money. They had no friends and no one seemed to consider it his duty to inquire into or attempt to alleviate their sufferings. The woman, who was young and had an interesting face, was moaning pitifully, and the poor husband tried to console her, while great tears rolled down his cheeks and dropped on the wasted hands of his helpmeet. My friend made some inquiries from one of the bystanders about them, and was going to order their removal to some place where the sick woman could receive proper medical attention when a street-hack drove up and Monte Kate alighted. Her cheeks were flushed and she walked unsteadily. The crowd about the poor family caught her eye and she came toward it. When she saw the man's tears, and the big, hungry eyes of the children, and the wan, thin face of the mother, her womanly sympathy was aroused. She pushed her way forward and addressed the man a few words in his native tongue. He wiped his eyes with his hand and replied, and for several minutes they carried on an animated conversation. Suddenly Kate faced the crowd and her eyes flashed with scorn.

"You're a fine lot of suckers, you are!" she cried. "Here's this poor man with a sick wife and starving children been lying on this platform ever since yesterday, and nobody in all the city had heart enough to throw them a bone or a crust of bread. You call yourselves Christians. I'm glad I ain't; but I've got a heart, and I can't see a dog suffer. All of you have got money in your pocket. I haven't—I'm busted; but I think I can raise a few dollars."

She was very much excited and began tearing the rings off her white fingers. She called the hackman up, added earrings, a long chain, a costly watch, a necklace of pearls, and a diamond breastpin to the lot and poured them into his hat.

"Sam," she said, "take these up to Isaacs' and get all you can on 'em. Tell him I want the money for a particular purpose. Drive like the devil and I'll see that you're paid."

She walked back to the side of the German as the hackman drove away, and kneeling down whispered a few words into the ear of the sick wife. The woman's face brightened; she said something in a low tone to her husband and he dried his eyes. The children crowded about and stared at the beautiful, richly-dressed woman in open-mouthed, open-eyed wonder. It made a very pretty picture, and the crowd looked on in silence. Presently the hackman returned and jumping from the carriage placed a roll of notes in Kate's outstretched hand. Without looking at the amount she passed it over to the German. He fairly capered with joy, and the sick wife would have kissed their benefactor's hand. Kate prevented this act of homage, and threw back with something like a flush of shame on her face.

"No! no!" she said; "not that."

Under her directions the family were removed to a cheap boarding-house near by, and a doctor was summoned to attend the sick woman. The crowd cheered and the train came in. A man among the passengers joined Kate, and the pair drove off together in the hack.

The next time I met Monte Kate she was behind a monte-table at a frontier post, deftly manipulating the thin, gaudily-colored Spanish cards. It was just after pay-day, and judging from the size of the "bank" spread out on the table before her she had made a big winning. It was very cold outside, and the adobe casino was full of that heterogeneous crowd only to be found on the frontier—soldiers, gamblers, cowboys, scouts, Mexicans, rustlers, Indians, and negroes. In the back room a ball was in full blast, and the click of the gamblers' ivory chips kept time to the music of the asthmatic orchestra. Contrary to all precedent Kate was beginning to drink before her game was closed, but she apparently knew how much to take, for she was cool and collected, although several empty champagne bottles on the table beside her bore evidence to the fact that her libations had not been governed by any great amount of temperance. A gambler explained her unusual indulgence:

"Poker Bill was killed last night at that table yonder," he whispered, "and Kate's been drinking ever since."

Poker Bill was Kate's latest friend and her backer at monte. No one had noticed the entrance of a man, from his dress evidently a vaquero, who for some time had been sitting behind the great stove, his head buried in his arms. When the dance ended and the dancers came out for the usual refreshments Kate motioned my gambler acquaintance to take her place behind the monte table and walked up to the bar with the rest.

"It's my treat," she cried. "Everybody drink at my expense."

All came forward except the vaquero sitting behind the stove.

"Come, partner," said Kate, clapping the man on the shoulder, "take something."

The man shook his head and dropped his arms. His eyes were red and swollen, and he had evidently been crying.

"What's the matter, old man?" she asked, and her voice softened in tone.

For several minutes the man would not speak, but he finally told his story. He was a poor vaquero, who made a scanty living for a large family of little children "riding the range" on a big stock-ranch. That morning his little son, 10 years old, while riding a broncho pony, had been thrown by the animal, and when he was picked up it was found that his leg was broken.

"I kem in hyre arter the doctor," concluded the man, beginning to cry again, "but he 'lows ez how he won't go out thar for less than $100, an' I hain't got that much money, jimmy—that's my boy, mum—is cryin' an' takin' on terrible with pain, an' I don't know what to do."

"I reckon the doctor 'll go out," said Kate, very quietly. "I think I can induce him to go."

Then turning to the Mexican who worked about the casino, she ordered him to saddle up a pair of ponies and bring them around to the door. She said to the vaquero:

"You be here when I come back to guide us out to your camp. I'm going out too."

She buckled a belt about her slim waist and thrust into it a pair of forty-five calibre six-shooters. When the ponies came up she put two bottles of wine in one of the saddle pockets, and strapping herself in a heavy serape, mounted one pony and leading the other rode off in the direction of the post. The vaquero followed her. We saw no more of her that night, but the next morning the whole story came out. At the muzzle of her six-shooters she had forced the obdurate surgeon to mount the last pony, and, guided by the overjoyed vaquero, had conducted the man of medicine to the poor fellow's camp and had remained there until the broken limb was properly set.

"That's like Kate," observed the gambler, who had been running her game. "She can't bear to see any living thing suffer."

I think the surgeon threatened to have Kate arrested for her share in the affair.

Kate went by she became more and more addicted to the use of liquor, and her peerless beauty began to fade. With the wane of her physical charms her "luck" deserted her, and she was oftener "broke" than "well fixed." During the yellow-fever epidemic in 1878 Kate was at Brownsville. When the terrible disease began claiming its victims right and left and everybody who could get away fled from the plague-spot, Monte Kate remained, and, conscious of doing her duty, did yoeman service as a nurse until stricken down by the terrible malady herself. After her recovery she came back up the line again and began her old life. The ravages of the fever had destroyed what little of beauty remained to her, and it was up-hill work. Discouraged and sick at heart, she abandoned herself to the demon that finally claimed her as his own. She was a wanton, and the people of the world passed her by with scorn and loathing; but, after all, there was much of the woman about her through all that terrible life of shame and degradation.

An American Heiress in Paris—The Queer Matrimonial Customs of France.

[Paris Letter.]—Speaking of love and marriages reminds me that I must tell you about the sensation which Miss Leslie Ayer, daughter and heiress of the late Dr. James Ayer, of patent medicine fame, has been giving us. Inasmuch as Miss Ayer has a fortune of about $5,000,000, all the fortune-hunters of France have been fixing longing eyes upon her for some time. This young lady and her pile have received no little attention in the aristocratic and fashionable circles of Paris, particularly from that boss match-maker, the Princess de Sagen (wicked aristocrat, she gave a ball last night, and this is Monday,) in whose "matrimonial book" are recorded some of the most aristocratic names in the peerage as aspiring to the hand and fortune of the heiress of the great American patent medicine man. If Dame Gossip speaks the truth this young American girl was very near becoming, through the aid of the aforesaid Princess, a Royal Highness and a kinswoman of the same royal family which has given us the sweet morsel of scandal in Spain that I have already related. When Miss Ayer arrived in France this year she came accompanied by the prestige of a most romantic adventure. The story goes that a young Lieutenant in the Italian army, the Count Betzini, a handsome young fellow only 25 years of age, had last winter sent a bullet through his heart on the door-step of the American lady's residence. A letter was found on him in which he declared that he had been driven to this rash act by the refusal of the beautiful young American to accept the heart, hand, and brokendown title which he had offered her. It seems that Miss Ayer had only seen this titled suitor four times, and had not discovered that the flame she had kindled in the heart of the Italian was of so violent a nature. Bettini had taken the precaution to warn her of the extremity to which her coldness was driving him, and the letter was accompanied by three photographs, illustrating the probable appearance of the writer after he had made the acquaintance of the contents of a Colt's revolver. If this way of wooing had the merit of originality, it was entirely too soft for the practical good sense of Miss Ayer, who very properly handed the letter and the photographs to her brother, and the Italian Count was invited to make himself scarce. This he did by carrying out his threat. There is nothing practical about your thoroughgoing Italian.

The moral of all this is that when one's papa has made an heiress of a pretty and sensible American girl, she had better stay at home and allow herself to be wooed and won by one of her fellow-countrymen just in the same commonplace way as Mollie or Jenny, who have no other dot than pretty faces. If she comes over to "Paree" in search of a ducal coronet, a coat of arms, and admission into the circle of aristocracy, she may possibly have her ambition satisfied. But she must hang on to this positive fact—that the man who will give her all this does so in exchange for her fortune, and if he is still good for anything as a husband it is apt to be among the first ones of the corps de ballet of the opera and in the cabinet particuliers of the all-night restaurants that he will pass his time and spend her money. In this country a marriage for money on the part of the male party to the contract is not looked upon in the same light as it is with us. I know a French lady who was an heiress to a magnificent fortune, but who had too much good sense to exchange it for a title. When she made her début in society she was the object of more offers of marriage from Princes, Dukes, Counts, and Barons than you could shake a stick at. She declined them all and married a gentleman whose fortune was equal to her own, and who loved her for herself. Long after wards, when she was a happy wife and mother, she renewed her acquaintance with a schoolmate who also had entered society as an heiress, and who had treated herself to a ducal coronet in exchange for her *dot*. The Duchess and the bourgeoise compared notes, and they discovered that they had both during the same season received no less than twenty offers of marriage from as many men of rank and title, and that in both cases pretty much all these wooers, including the Duke, who was the successful one, had been the same persons. There is nothing finicky about your titled fortune-hunter and the young girl who has gone wrong, and even a veteran of the vieille garde, all scarred over with pride and joy. There's naught, I vod, Such pleasure can excel, ah! And if you doubt, go seek a beach, Find some bewitching belle, ah! And while away an hour or two Beneath a big umbrella.

Woman's Brain—The Causes of Her Emotional Rather than Intellectual Nature.

[From a Magazine.]—The female brain, however, is not only smaller than that of man, but it is different in structure, and this fact involves much more as regards the character of the mental faculties than does the element of size. Thus, accurate measurements show that the anterior portion of the brain comprising the frontal lobes, in which the highest intellectual faculties reside, is much more developed in man than in woman, and this not only as regards its size, but its convolutions also. Taking 100 as representing the entire length of the brain, the frontal development in man will be expressed by the figures 43.9, while in woman it will be indicated by the figures 31.3. Now, the part of the brain which is especially concerned in the evolution of mind is the gray matter constituting the cortex, and the this is increased or diminished in accordance with the number and complexity of the convolutions. The frontal lobes contain a greater amount of gray cortical matter than any other part of the brain, and they are, as we have seen, larger in man than in woman.

Again, it is only necessary to compare an average male with an average female brain to perceive at once how numerous and striking are the differences existing between them. Not only is the former longer, but its vertical and tranverse diameters are greater proportionally than those of the latter, and hence the shape is quite different. Morever, its convolutions are more intricate, the sulci are deeper, the secondary fissures more numerous, and there is some reason for believing—though the observations on this point are not perhaps sufficiently numerous to warrant the positive assertion—that the gray matter of the corresponding parts of the brain in the two sexes is decidedly thicker in man than it is in woman. It is quite certain, as the observations of the writer show that the specific gravity of both the white and the gray substances of the brain is greater in man than it is in woman.

It is not necessary, therefore, in order to the advancement of the view to be presented in this connection, that we should insist upon the fact that as a man has more br